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COLONIAL REPORTS

Gold Coast

1949



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COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON THE
GOLD COAST

FOR THE YEAR

1949

LONDON : HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1950

REPORT OF GOLD

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The cover illustration shows hardwood logs on their way
to Takoradi for shipping

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PART I

Review of 1949

SIR CHARLES NOBLE ARDEN-CLARKE, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Sarawak, was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast on 12th August in succession to Sir Gerald Hallen Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., whose appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta had been announced.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The appointment of a representative and all-African Committee charged with making proposals for the constitutional reform of the Gold Coast and the far-reaching political changes recommended in its report together constituted a development without precedent in British colonial history and which overshadowed the year's activities. The report, which was submitted to the Governor in August, put forward comprehensive proposals for the establishment on a representative basis of all bodies concerned with the government of the Gold Coast. The proposals are designed to ensure that the people of the Gold Coast shall become responsible for the conduct of public affairs at all levels, subject only to the ultimate responsibility of the Governor. His Majesty's Government have welcomed the report which, with slight modifications, is accepted as presenting a workable plan within the framework of which constitutional advance can proceed, and have expressed the hope that all such steps as are necessary can be taken without delay to give effect to its recommendations. A summary of this important document and of His Majesty's Government's views upon it is printed in Appendix I.

The presidency of the Legislative Council had until 1949 been held by the Governor. In October the Governor appointed the Honourable Emmanuel Charles Quist, O.B.E., an African barrister-at-law and one of the members of the Legislative Council elected by the Joint Provincial Council of Chiefs, to be the first African President of the Legislative Council.

In December legislation was passed making provision for the election of a Southern Togoland member to the Legislative Council; this measure marked an important stage in the political advance of the peoples of Southern Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship who thereby achieved direct representation in the Central Legislature.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The campaign to control the swollen shoot disease of cocoa made slow but steady progress. A better attitude became apparent to the control measures adopted and, following on the higher degree of

co-operation shown, it was decided to reintroduce compulsory measures for the cutting-out of diseased trees; by the end of the year a marked acceleration in the rate of control was in sight.

The 1948-49 cocoa crop brought record prices to the farmers who earned the unprecedented sum of £33 million, but while the year was one of prosperity for the cocoa farmer the indirect result was to induce a further increase in the already high price of food, particularly in the urban areas. To counter this tendency and in an attempt to stem the rising prices of local foodstuffs, the Government instituted a scheme for the bulk purchase of essential foodstuffs for sale in urban centres at times of seasonal shortages.

The water supply of both urban and rural areas was increased and extended in many parts of the Gold Coast, particularly in the Northern Territories and Togoland; further extensions were planned for 1950.

The Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation Limited was established in June under an Ordinance passed late in 1948. The Corporation has power to enter into all types of agricultural undertaking and its most important act in 1949 was to set up a subsidiary company to undertake a large-scale scheme of mechanised agriculture in the Northern Territories.

The Agricultural Produce Marketing Board was also established during the year; its principal function is to perform for other crops the same services as does the Cocoa Marketing Board for cocoa, by securing the best marketing arrangements and providing means of stabilising the prices paid to producers.

The consumer co-operative movement continued with the establishment of a central co-operative retail store in Accra, while the wholesale society had 27 member societies distributed throughout the country. The supply of consumer goods greatly improved, and at the end of the year the only marked shortages were in sugar and certain cotton piece-goods. Petrol rationing was withdrawn in May, and though there was a small increase in the total quantity used, congestion on the railways was relieved.

The scheme for the utilisation of the Red, White and Black Voltas for the production of hydro-electric power, the development of inland navigation and irrigation was advanced by the engagement of a panel of engineering consultants to visit the Gold Coast to undertake a survey and to report on the prospects of this project. Hydro-electric power could be used for manufacturing aluminium locally from the large reserves of bauxite in the country. The terms of reference of the panel include an examination of the possibilities of developing a deep-water harbour either at Ada on the mouth of the Volta or in the Accra area.

Work was begun on extensions to Takoradi harbour to provide additional facilities for handling traffic, new shallow water wharves for timber, sidings, dumps and new deep-water wharves, besides a coal dump within the harbour and tanker and bauxite loading berths.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Government medical service was enabled by improvements in its staff position to extend its activities and to post doctors to stations

which had in the war years to be closed down. Extensions were made to hospitals and an ambitious building programme including the construction of new hospitals was continued.

The new University College of the Gold Coast is developing and Departments of Sociology, Economics, Philosophy and Theology have been added to the Faculties of Arts and Natural Science. Plans were made for the establishment of a Regional College—an institution where technical and technological studies below degree standard can be pursued—and survey work began on a site near Kumasi granted by the Asantehene. The college will be known as the Gold Coast College of Arts, Science and Technology.

Social welfare work progressed with the expansion of the activities of community centres and by the erection of new centres, while child care and the work of the probation officers continued to assist the community as well as the individuals immediately affected.

The year was marked by an increase in the number of labour disputes and stoppages of work. This disappointing and disturbing feature appeared to be due to outside influences gaining ascendancy within some sections of the trade union movement, and to the political tension created by the knowledge of impending constitutional changes.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Impetus has been given to community development by the allocation to District Commissioners of funds to be spent, with the advice of locally appointed development committees, to assist in carrying out work to which communities have contributed from their own resources in voluntary labour, local materials or money. This scheme has stimulated community initiative and co-operation, and while care has been taken not to cut across the major development plans made by the central Government and Native Authorities, much valuable work has been undertaken. Roads were constructed, schools and other buildings erected, water supplies installed and innumerable other schemes initiated.

A social development team visited the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship at the beginning of the year with the object of offering instruction to educated young people in the technique and organisation of mass literacy campaigns, the improvement of choirs and bands, physical training, games, hygiene and first-aid, discussion groups and the presentation of plays. In June training was given in Accra to a mobile team of 16 people to undertake a wider scheme. The team conducted very successful courses throughout the year in four different centres in Togoland. This experience demonstrated the considerable possibilities that exist for training community leaders who will be willing and able to impart to their fellow villagers what they have learned and so help to brighten and stimulate village life. An important feature of the scheme has been the combination of French and British in a joint team which worked in both Trust Territories.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

At 31st March, 1949, the Government reserves, which had been mounting consistently over a number of years, were slightly increased by

a favourable balance on the year's working. For the year ending on 31st March, 1950, a further surplus was realised, bringing the excess of assets over liabilities up to about £7 million at that date. The Gold Coast thus looks forward with fair confidence to the period of capital development which lies immediately ahead.

The annual estimates show the capital expenditure on new works under a special heading entitled "Development" and indicate that the cost of these works is to be met from the excess of assets over liabilities. Budgeted expenditure under this head is rising annually and may reach nearly £4 million in 1950-51. In addition over £250,000 provided by the United Kingdom Treasury under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act may be spent in the same year. This is part of an allocation of £3½ million made available to the Gold Coast over the ten-year period in respect of which the Act operates. Schemes at present being undertaken with moneys provided under the Act include water supplies, a leprosy survey and the establishment of leper colonies, the conduct of a campaign against yaws, the recurrent expenditure on a nurses' training school and hostel, the construction of educational buildings, the grant of scholarships, research into the teaching of English, the conduct of geological surveys, the development of meteorological services, building research, and the survey of the Volta. A table of schemes in progress or initiated during 1949 is given at Appendix X.

The ten-year plan drafted in 1946 and already partially carried into effect is being replaced by a revised plan now in preparation to cover the period from 1950 to 1960. A detailed survey of the economic position and possibilities of the country has been completed and will form the foundation of the new plan.

CIVIL SERVICE

Revised conditions of service for the Police inspectorate and rank and file and for the equivalent grades in the Customs Preventive Service and Prisons Department were introduced, providing, among other improvements, increased salaries and pensionable terms for more junior grades; in addition good progress was made with the extensive building programme which is aimed at providing a minimum of two-roomed quarters for each member of these services.

A Select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed in April to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the progressive Africanisation of each department of the public service during the next ten years and for the educational and training arrangements necessary to provide suitably qualified African officers to take up senior appointments in the Civil Service. The Committee's report was submitted to the Legislative Council at the end of the year.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Among the distinguished visitors to the Gold Coast in 1949 were Sir Christopher Cox and Mr. W. H. Chinn, Advisers to the Secretary of State on Education and Social Welfare respectively. Sir Sydney Abrahams visited the country during March and April to advise on the organisation

of sport and a Sports Association was established as a result. Dr. Ruth Sloan of the United States State Department, when in the Gold Coast in July, was largely concerned with the proposed establishment of United States Information Offices in West Africa. Vice-Admiral E. D. B. MacCarthy, C.B., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, spent a few days in Accra in October, and Professor S. H. Frankel, Professor of Colonial Economics at Oxford University paid a brief visit, as did Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, the well-known American expert on soil conservation.

The Visiting Mission appointed by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations toured Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship in December; its members were Mr. Awni Khalidy (Iraq) as Chairman, Mr. A. R. Pedrueza (Mexico), Mr. B. Gerig (United States of America), and Mr. A. Clayes-Bouaert (Belgium). Monsieur L'Inspecteur-General des Colonies R. Cauet visited Accra in October, November and December to represent the French Government on the Anglo-French Working Party on the proposed Conventional Zone in the Trusteeship Territories of Togoland. His Excellency Monsieur J. H. Cedile, Governor and Commissioner of the French Republic for Togoland under French Trusteeship, also visited Accra in October as joint-chairman with Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast, of the Fourth Session of the Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland.

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE population of the Gold Coast continues to increase. The 1948 census gave an overall figure 30 per cent higher than that shown by the previous census in 1931 and indicated a total population in excess of 4,000,000. Of this total, the Colony, with 2,050,235 has the largest share, followed by the Northern Territories with 866,503, Ashanti with 818,944, and Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship with 382,768. Each of these territorial divisions has reflected the increase referred to above, notably Ashanti where it was $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the 1931 figure.

The non-African population totalled 6,770, of whom 4,211 were British and 1,213 Lebanese, the remainder being fairly equally divided between Swiss, Dutch, Indian and Syrian nationals. This non-African population is mainly concentrated in the large towns, 2,734 in Accra, 814 in Sekondi-Takoradi and 794 in Kumasi; only 51 are to be found in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

The African population comprises 2,078,715 males and 2,032,965 females, a male excess of some $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Of the 56 tribes or tribal divisions recognised in the census the three largest are the Ashanti, Ewe and Fanti, who number in the region of 500,000 each. Only seven other divisions had populations of over 100,000.

A marked migration towards the towns is revealed by the figures for the 11 towns with populations now exceeding 10,000. These figures are contrasted below :

<i>Town</i>	<i>1931 census</i>	<i>1948 census</i>
Accra	70,000	135,926
Kumasi	35,829	59,420*
Sekondi-Takoradi	22,431	44,557
Cape Coast	17,685	23,346
Koforidua	10,529	17,806
Tamale	12,941	16,164
Obuase	7,598	15,876
Winneba	10,926	15,171
Keta	6,405	11,380
Swedru (Agona)	3,867	10,957
Aboso	6,581	10,009

*The population of Kumasi including its suburban area was 78,483.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

The majority of the population is self-employed in subsistence farming and it is estimated that 250,000 work on cocoa farms. Increasing numbers are, however, seeking employment in business and industry. No accurate figures are available for those engaged in petty trading or family business but it is known that many thousands are so occupied. Government is the largest single employer with some 52,000 employees, while over 80,000 work for various commercial, industrial and public utility enterprises.

There were few significant changes in the numbers employed in the major industries, except in the building trade where a considerable expansion took place. A table showing the approximate numbers employed in the major industries, together with their normal hours of work and minimum wages is at Appendix VII.

Unemployment continued to be largely confined to Accra and Kumasi, and is mainly attributable to the long-standing unwillingness of workers to leave the towns for work in rural areas. While accurate statistics are not available, it is thought that there was less unemployment than in 1948.

The resettlement of ex-servicemen continued successfully throughout the year and figures indicate that considerable progress has been made and that the end of the scheme is in sight. Some 13,000 applications for assistance were received at various centres as against nearly 19,000 during 1948. Of the 8,337 men who applied for help in obtaining employment nearly 5,000 (58·5 per cent) were placed in work.

There was no important increase in wages until the introduction of a 15 per cent temporary allowance in September, 1949, for Government servants and employees earning salaries and wages below £750 a year. This example was followed by the larger commercial and industrial employers.

Cost-of-living index figures are no longer kept owing to the inadequacy, under present conditions, of the old method of compilation, but it was clear that the cost of living mounted considerably during the year.

The Labour Department, under the Commissioner of Labour, was expanded and now has a strength of 16 senior officers, 104 junior officers and 42 other employees.

The number of registered trade unions increased from 37 to 61 with a concomitant rise in the total paid up membership from 32,000 to approximately 40,000. There are now 11 unions with less than 50 members, 17 with between 50 and 250 members, 12 with between 250 and 1,000 members, four with between 1,000 and 5,000 members and two with membership over 5,000. The membership of the remaining unions is not yet known. The development of negotiating machinery in commerce, industry, and Government departments continued to make satisfactory progress, and at the end of the year a Junior Civil Service Council and a Joint Industrial Council of Government Industrial Departments were in the course of being set up.

The work of labour identification and registration, begun in 1948,

continued with five registration teams at work. By 31st December, 1949, over 28,000 workers had registered voluntarily with the department. This work was undertaken as a preliminary to the establishment of labour exchanges during 1950.

Branches of the Labour Department, whose headquarters are in Accra, are at Kumasi, Takoradi and Tarkwa and officers of the department are stationed at 12 other centres. Senior Labour Officers are posted in charge of Regions at Takoradi and Kumasi and are available to advise employers and employees in matters concerning labour relations and conditions of work and to assist in resolving trade disputes, wage negotiations, etc.

There was a considerable increase in the number of strikes compared with the 15 which occurred in 1948 and which involved 3,000 men. In 1949 there were 46 strikes in which 34,000 men were involved. No considerable number of workers was involved in a strike at any time and most strikes were of only a few days duration. The two longest lasted 29 days and 35 days, and involved 543 and 478 men respectively; they affected a commercial undertaking and a Government Department. In every case the work of officers of the Labour Department was conducive to the rapid settlement of differences, so that the effect of these strikes on the economy of the country was minimised.

Plans were put in train for the establishment of a Factory Inspection Division of the Labour Department to improve the working conditions and safety of factories and for the introduction of a trade-testing system to facilitate the employment of skilled artisans.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Government revenue and expenditure for the financial year which ended on 31st March, 1949, were practically equal at just over £11½ million and just under that sum respectively. Including the appreciated value of investments, the favourable balance on the year's working was £210,000. This brought the total of the revenue balance, other reserve funds and similar assets up to just under £8½ million. It was estimated that in the year ending on 31st March, 1950, the country's reserves would have been increased by approximately another £1½ million. This surplus was not anticipated when the budget was drawn up but much of the expenditure which was to have been incurred on development works was not in fact incurred because staff, materials and equipment were not available in adequate quantities. Although considerable developments were possible—and are reported in other chapters—the total cost was only slightly over half of the original estimate. The revision of the ten-year plan of development has been put in hand and it is proposed that the new plan should take account of the financial surpluses available from the war and immediate post-war years when revenue was consistently buoyant.

Total charges on the public debt are from £430,000 to £440,000 a year and the net liability for the Colony's funded debt, at 31st March, 1949, was just under £6½ million.

Further details of the public finances will be found in Appendices II and III.

LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCE

The finances of local authorities—Town Councils and Native Authorities—are quite separate from those of the central Government.

Native Authorities vary greatly in size, wealth and efficiency. In the Colony there are 48, in Ashanti 35, and in the Northern Territories 12; each has its own treasury. The main sources of revenue are derived from annual direct tax, lands, fees and tolls, licences, interest, grants-in-aid and native courts. The annual direct tax is levied by each authority on all able-bodied men and women, the women usually paying about half as much as the men, who pay a flat rate irrespective of income or station, except in the case of chiefs and elders, who customarily pay a higher rate. Considerable differences exist in the levels of taxes levied by the various authorities. These differences are designed to cover the widely differing levels of wealth, which change from year to year in the various areas: they are decided upon by the local authorities themselves at their annual estimates meeting. These estimates are subject to the approval of the central Government. This system of annual changes related to regional incomes offsets to some extent the absence of any differentiation in taxes on the basis of personal incomes.

Grants-in-aid from the central Government to local authorities have provided an effective stimulus to the local development projects undertaken by the authorities. Grants-in-aid are largely based on the amount of direct tax collected by each Native Authority. Additional grants-in-aid are also made to assist backward areas and other grants are made to reimburse Native Authorities for work such as road maintenance, which they carry out on behalf of the central Government.

In Appendix V will be found a summary of the revenue and expenditure of Native Authorities in each of the three Administrations over the last four years compared with the figures for 1938–39.

The towns of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi all have town councils with African majorities, the first three having elected majorities and the last an equal number of elected and nominated councillors. Each council prepares its own annual estimates, which are subject to the approval of the central Government. Accounts are audited annually and the auditors' reports are published. The revenue and expenditure of the councils is given at Appendix VI.

The main sources of revenue are rates, licences, revenue earning services (of which the most profitable are the bus services), grants-in-aid from the central Government for services carried out by the councils as agents of the central Government, and loans.

The current rates levied on the annual rateable value of property in each municipality are :

Accra	12½	per cent representing	2s. 6d. in the £
Cape Coast	8	„ „	1s. 7¼d. „
Sekondi-Takoradi	7½	„ „	1s. 6d. „
Kumasi	10	„ „	2s. „

Grants-in-aid cover such services as the maintenance of roads and fire brigades and the provision of public conveniences.

TAXATION

Central Government revenue is derived primarily from customs duties and income tax, while local authorities raise direct taxation. In the 1949-50 financial year the duties on imports were expected to total £7 million and those on exports over £2¼ million, while income tax was estimated to yield nearly £3¼ million—these three items alone bringing in £12½ million out of a total estimated revenue of just over £16 million.

Income tax was first imposed in the Gold Coast by the Income Tax Ordinance of 1943, and came into effect from 1st April, 1944. Income accruing in or derived from the Gold Coast, irrespective of the residence of the recipient, and income arising outside the Gold Coast and received in the Gold Coast by a Gold Coast resident are liable to income tax.

Special provisions exist for computation of assessable incomes of new trades and occupations and also in the event of the cessation of a trade or occupation. Tax is payable on chargeable income, arrived at after all deductions and allowances have been taken off the gross income. The rates in force and the incidence of tax on individuals are set out in Appendix IV. Provision is made for relief from double taxation where the same income is liable to tax in both the Gold Coast and any other part of the British Commonwealth. Approximately 85 per cent of the total assessments is due from companies and the remaining 15 per cent from employees and individual traders.

No specific estate duty is levied in the Gold Coast, but there is an *ad valorem* court fee payable on grant of probate and letters of administration on the declared values of personal property at rates varying from 10s. on values not exceeding £50 to £3 10s. per £50 on values exceeding £15,000. In the great majority of estates of deceased Africans, it is unnecessary for probate or letters of administration to be taken out, and therefore the amount collected in this way is comparatively small, totalling some £4,000 for the year.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The estimated amount of currency in circulation (exclusive of silver and old-type alloy) at the end of the last two years was as follows :

	1948	1949
£1 Notes	£17,525,284	£19,493,929
10s. „	2,973,178	1,829,476
2s. Alloy	8,921,300	8,298,700
1s. „	1,121,500	1,256,900
6d. „	252,145	266,095
3d. „	167,200	183,000
Nickel (1d., ½d., ¼d.)	172,921	189,562
	<u>£31,133,528</u>	<u>£31,517,662</u>

The insignificant change in the total circulation figure during the year suggests that a peak has been reached. The 1949-50 cocoa season

has been financed in full from the banks' funds without calling upon the Currency Board reserves.

Two banks operate in the Gold Coast—the Bank of British West Africa and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). Both have branches in all the larger towns. Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Limited, which was formed in London in 1946 by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with the primary object of assisting in the economic development of Colonies in which that bank is established, continued to operate in the Gold Coast through the local branches of the bank.

The Gold Coast Co-operative Bank continued to build up its assets, and its reserves increased from £5,330 to £18,835 and paid shares from £15,133 to £20,529. The main work of the bank is the financing of the two apex co-operative trading organisations* which handle the distribution of consumer goods and the marketing of local produce. Fixed and savings deposits increased during the year, but the total at just over £12,000 is insignificant and the bulk of deposits by co-operative members remains with their primary societies. The figures for outstanding loans at the end of the year were £19,860 repayable within six months and £31,305 repayable by instalments for periods up to ten years. The former sum has gone to supplement local resources in giving off-season credit to farmers, while the latter has been for the most part invested in buildings.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

One of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners recently reported on the Gold Coast : "There is considerable optimism in the future of British West Africa, particularly Nigeria and the Gold Coast, which is exemplified in the confidence displayed by many of the more important firms operating there. They are embarking on extensive building programmes costing large sums of money which to the observer would only be justified in a faith in the future. The high prices now being paid for produce, resulting in a tremendous increase in the amount of money in circulation, backed by the policy of the various Governments of controlling prices paid to farmers to safeguard the position in less favourable times, are no doubt factors which tend to encourage this optimism." †

IMPORTS

The total value of imports in 1949 was £44,508,832 as compared with £31,377,945 in 1948, an increase of 41·8 per cent. The tonnage of cargo landed at Gold Coast ports during 1949 increased by 34 per cent over 1948. The actual figures were :

1949	..	..	..	..	864,152 tons
1948	..	..	..	..	645,072 tons

The supply of consumer goods greatly improved in 1949 and by the end of the year the only marked shortages were in sugar and Dutch wax block prints.

*The Gold Coast Co-operative Federation and the Gold Coast Co-operative Wholesale Establishment.

† Aubrey R. Starck, O.B.E., *Overseas Economic Surveys. British West Africa.* H.M.S.O., 1949.

Import licensing procedure was simplified by the introduction of quota licences at the beginning of the year, but strict control continued on hard currency expenditure.

Petrol rationing was withdrawn on 9th May, and increase in consumption was less than 10 per cent.

Cotton piece-goods, the most important imported commodity, rose by 65 per cent from 62,323,803 square yards to 102,744,249 square yards at an average landed cost of 2s. 0½*d.* per square yard compared with 2s. 2*d.* in 1948. The quantity of potable spirits (gin, rum, brandy and whisky) increased by 19·7 per cent to 177,047 gallons in 1949 as compared with 147,911 gallons in 1948. Tobacco, including cigarettes, went up by 45·4 per cent to 3,459,313 lb. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three private motor-cars were imported during the year, an increase of 27·1 per cent over the previous year's figure. Imports of bicycles rose by 89·4 per cent to 48,084.

EXPORTS

The story of what is produced in the country is in Chapter 6 and it is necessary here to mention only the volume and value of exported produce. The total value of domestic exports amounted to £50,655,176 compared with £54,745,003 in 1948, a decrease of 7·4 per cent. The profits realised by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board on sales to overseas purchasers have been included. The fall in world cocoa prices accounts for the fall in value of domestic exports in 1949. The tonnage of cargo loaded at Gold Coast ports rose by 12 per cent to 1,409,785.

The principal articles exported during 1949 were as follows :

COCOA :	<i>tons</i>	<i>value f.o.b.</i>
	248,688	£34,018,867
An increase of 16 per cent in tonnage and a decrease of 19 per cent in value over the 1948 figures.		
GOLD :	<i>fine oz. troy</i>	<i>value</i>
	656,430	£6,413,825
A decrease of 2·1 per cent in quantity and an increase of 11·5 per cent in value over the 1948 figures.		
DIAMONDS :	<i>carats</i>	<i>value</i>
	963,435	£1,390,636
An increase of 9·7 per cent in quantity and of 42·5 per cent in value over the previous year's figures.		
MANGANESE ORE :	<i>tons</i>	<i>value</i>
	741,069	£4,000,079
An increase of 17·6 per cent in tonnage and of 48·4 per cent in value over the 1948 figures.		
BAUXITE :	<i>tons</i>	<i>value</i>
	145,013	£274,857
An increase of 10·7 per cent in tonnage and of 6 per cent in value over the 1948 figures.		
TIMBER-UNMANUFACTURED :	<i>c. ft.</i>	<i>value</i>
	7,516,862	£2,157,141
An increase of 5·9 per cent in quantity and a decrease of 12 per cent in value.		

NOTE: Total imports and total domestic exports exclude specie and currency notes. Re-exports were valued at £798,084 in 1948 and £800,382 in 1949.

The Gold Coast stand at the British Industries Fair attracted much attention and a number of enquiries for timber, and other local manufactures were received. It was decided to exhibit again at the 1950 Fair.

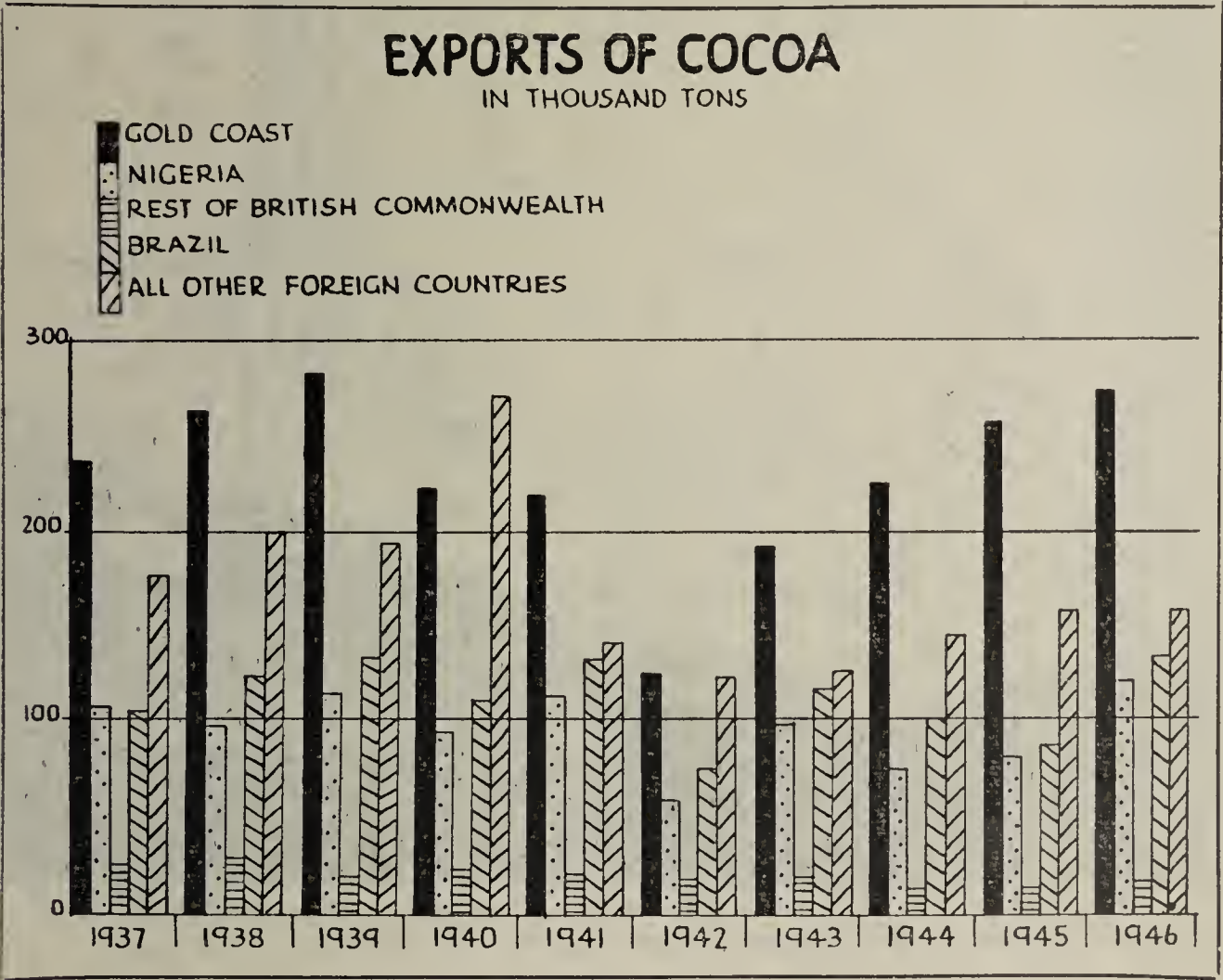
Chapter 6 : Production

The main product and principal export of the Gold Coast is cocoa, but in considering the position of the country in international trade regard must be had to the production of gold for the world market, the rapidly rising timber exports and the important contribution to overseas industry made by the country's manganese, diamond and bauxite exports. It is also necessary in assessing the contributions of Gold Coast production to world economy to examine the country's little publicised but considerable production for home consumption. Finally, attention must be given to the plans and working projects which are being pursued with the object of improving present methods, devising new industries and enterprises, and providing the means whereby the people of the Gold Coast can ensure their continued prosperity and further progress.

PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT

Cocoa

The Gold Coast is the world's leading producer and exporter of cocoa. Its position in the international cocoa market is illustrated by the diagram below :

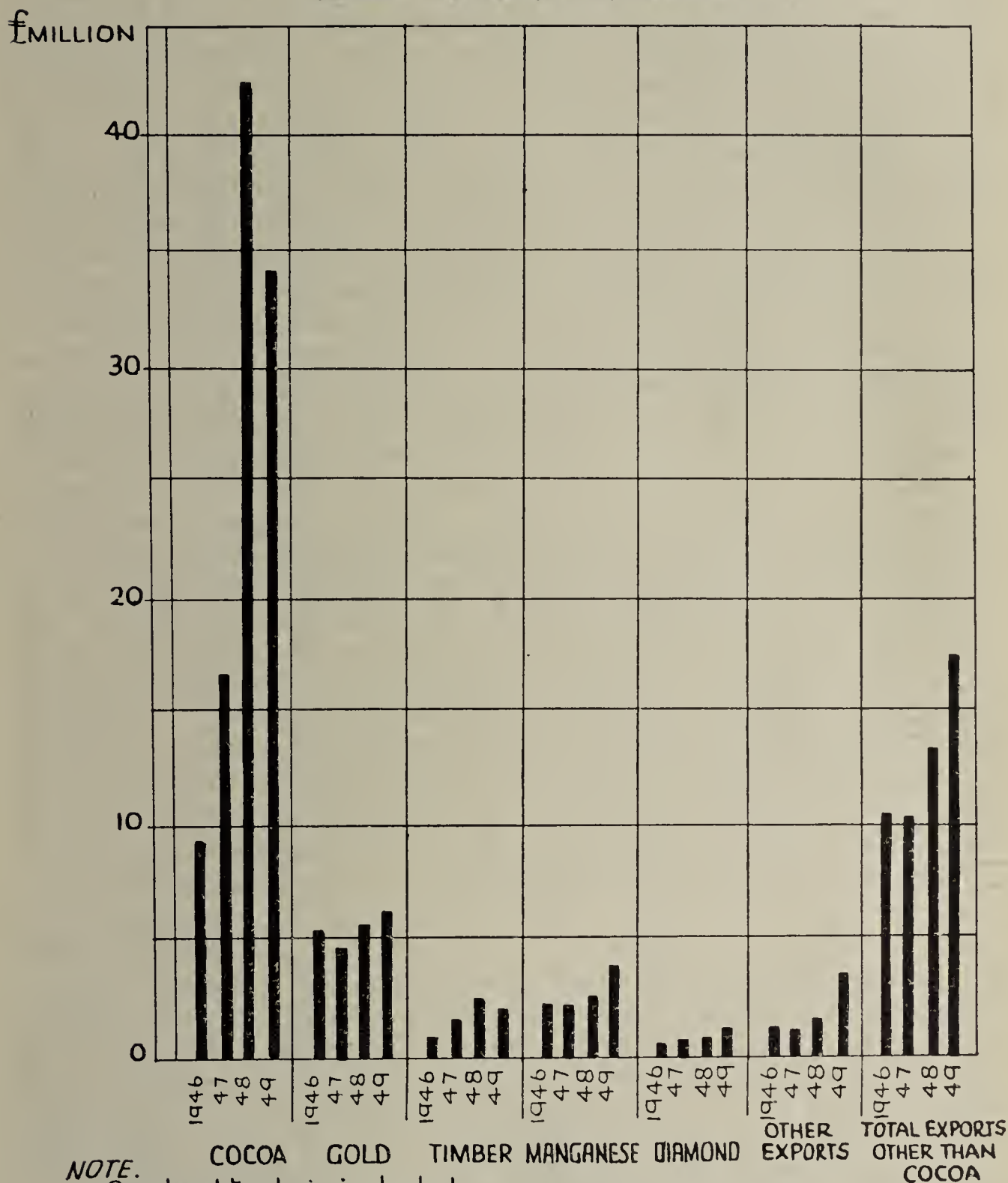


Products of the Gold Coast



The relationship between cocoa and other exports—and the extent to which the economy of the Gold Coast is bound up with the cocoa trade—are illustrated by the next diagram :

GOLD COAST EXPORTS



The main crop—over 95 per cent of the year's production—is harvested from August to February, the busiest months being from October (when the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board begins buying) to January. The small mid-crop is harvested from April to July.

The crop is produced by thousands of peasant farmers and small-scale

African plantation owners and is bought exclusively by a statutory marketing organisation (the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board) established in 1947. The cocoa area largely coincides with the forest belt. The richest cocoa soils are in the eastern part of the southern administrative area, known as the Colony, but Ashanti is now taking the lead in production because the virus disease known as "swollen shoot" has destroyed a high proportion of trees in the eastern part of the Colony. Ashanti now produces about 45 per cent of the crop against 30 per cent before the war, whilst the eastern part of the Colony has dropped from 45 per cent to under 25 per cent. Togoland and the western part of the Colony have gained the balance of the difference and now produce over 30 per cent of the crop.

Swollen shoot was first detected in 1936 but nearly ten years elapsed before it was finally discovered to be a virus. Spread from tree to tree by mealybugs, it kills a cocoa tree in about two years and is by far the most serious disease of cocoa in the Gold Coast. Its danger to the industry is so great that the Government has had to build up a staff of about 160 senior officers and thousands of junior employees to survey the cocoa areas, locate disease, cut out diseased trees to prevent the spread of the disease, measure farms and count the trees cut out, make money grants to farmers to enable them to rehabilitate their farms and generally to administer the scheme for the salvation of the industry. The heavy expenditure on treatment, amounting to some £500,000 a year, is borne by Government, but compensation to farmers, which may total £9 million over five years, is paid from the accumulated profits of the Cocoa Marketing Board. The disease is largely under control in areas outside the eastern part of the Colony and the major problem is, first, to contain the disease within the stricken area and then gradually to bring it under control. To deal with the special problems of the area a new department, originally established to administer the system of grants to farmers, has been organised. This department is under a Commissioner seconded from the Political Administration. The Director of Agriculture retains responsibility elsewhere.

After a period of extensive opposition to measures designed to overcome the disease—opposition which arose from the short-sightedness and suspicion of farmers as well as from the machinations of political careerists—confidence in the Government's control plan was sufficiently restored during the year to make it possible to decide on a change from voluntary treatment at the discretion of the farmer to compulsory treatment at the discretion of Government. This was sanctioned by the Legislative Council and the return to compulsory treatment—which had been abandoned at the time of the 1948 riots—was planned for the end of the 1949-50 main crop season. The system of money grants undoubtedly did much to improve the attitude of farmers, over £400,000 having been paid out during 1949.

The West African Cocoa Research Institute, with its headquarters in the area worst affected by swollen shoot, has done pioneer work on the nature, spread and control of this as of other diseases of cocoa.

The Cocoa Marketing Board acts as a buffer between the farmer and the vagaries of the world cocoa price. During the post-war boom, in which the price paid for cocoa to the producer has been ten times the lowest

pre-war price, it has built up a stabilisation reserve of £20 million which will be used for the benefit of the industry; in addition, by 30th September, 1949, £9 million had been allocated to the swollen-shoot grants scheme, £1 million to the capital cost of the projected Department of Agriculture at the University College, and lesser amounts to other purposes, including a soil survey of the cocoa belt. The main purpose of the stabilisation fund, however, is to maintain a comparatively stable price to the producer irrespective of the world price by accumulating a fund in times of high prices with which to supplement the producer's price in times of depressed world prices. Even during the boom there was a temporary depression of price, and at the end of the 1948-49 main-crop season the Board was paying more to the farmer than it was receiving on the world market. This was stabilisation policy in effective operation. The Board buys cocoa through licensed agents, one of which is a federation of co-operative societies, which during 1949 provided the Board with over 10 per cent of its cocoa. Village co-operative societies are associated in territorial unions which in turn are members of the central Co-operative Marketing Association which ranks third, in volume of cocoa handled, among the agents of the Cocoa Marketing Board.

Minerals

Gold is almost certainly the oldest export of the Gold Coast and there are some grounds for believing that the ancient Phoenicians traded in it. As a result of the devaluation of sterling the official price of gold increased in September from £8 12s. 3d. a fine ounce to £12 8s. 0d. a fine ounce. Although costs have risen, devaluation has given a fillip to the gold mining industry and increased production is to be expected. Of the 1949 exports of diamonds 60 per cent was exported by European-owned companies and 40 per cent. by individual Africans. The Gold Coast is the world's third largest producer of manganese and the leading exporter. The bauxite industry is at present smaller but there are extensive reserves and a project to use them in a local aluminium industry is referred to later in this chapter.

Forest Products

The principal products of the forests are timber, in the form of logs and sawn timber, roundwood poles, firewood and charcoal, besides which there are sundry minor forest products. The growth of the timber industry has been one of the marked features of recent years and the Gold Coast is now the principal colonial exporter of timber. At first the bulk of the output was exported as logs, but there is now an increasing export of sawn timber. Fourteen commercial saw mills were in operation during the year.

Almost all the timber comes from the forest zone and more particularly from those parts of it which have not been constituted as Forest Reserves. The export of timber in log form continued to expand and some 5,800,000 cubic feet of logs were brought to Takoradi port during the year: in addition small shipments were made from Axim. The principal exports are mahogany, odum, and other hardwoods.

Mill sawn timber output in the Colony rose considerably during the year. Commercial mills produced an estimated output of 1,800,000 cubic

feet. An accurate figure for pitsawn production is not available, but it is considered to be not less than half a million cubic feet. Latest reports indicate that the United States' demand for timber is increasing.

Squared timber is little used in the customary village and farm buildings, the frame and rafters being of round or split poles. There is a large consumption of such poles, to which must be added the very considerable demand made by the mining companies for pitprops, cribbings, etc., giving an estimated total consumption of 2,800,000 cubic feet for 1949, plus an unknown quantity for the Northern Territories.

Owing to the lack of coal or oil in the country, firewood and charcoal are the principal sources of heat—used both domestically and commercially by the mining companies. It is estimated that 139,500,000 cubic feet were consumed in this manner during 1949 in the Colony, Ashanti and Togoland besides an unknown quantity in the Northern Territories.

Minor forest products include bamboos, canes, grasses, vegetable oils and seeds, palm wine, gums, rubber, chew sticks, tie-ties * and game.

Other Exports

The total volume of all other exports is negligible by comparison with the products already mentioned. Kola is of some importance. A well-known firm of lime-juice makers exports citrus juice for bottling in the United Kingdom; this industry, like the cocoa industry, has been threatened by a virus disease and Government's programme of issuing lime stock budded on to rough lemon was intensified during the year. Copra, coconut oil, and various other agricultural produce, including derived or processed products, figure with small quantities of animal bi-products and manufactured timber products in the country's exports. Coffee exports are increasing under the impetus of a five-year agreement by which the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom buys all the exportable surplus of the Gold Coast.

Produce Marketing

During 1949 the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board was established with the object of performing for all other crops the same services as the Cocoa Marketing Board performs for cocoa. The Board dealt principally in copra, palm kernels and coffee.

PRODUCTION FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Food

The Gold Coast is largely self-supporting as regards essential food-stuffs. Imports of food, other than meat on the hoof from neighbouring French territories, are negligible: the most important—flour and sugar—total only a few ounces a year per head of the population; nor are imports of meat considerable when measured on a *per capita* basis, though this fact reflects a shortage of protein in the Gold Coast diet, and not a compensatory measure of local production.

In the coastal belt, with its largely urban population, cassava, maize and vegetables are grown but much of the food consumed in the towns is

* Tie-ties are climbing plants whose long tendrils are used extensively as rope.

brought down from the forest zone where plantains, yams, cocoyams, cassava, beans and vegetables are the main food crops cultivated. North of the forest zone, where the annual drought is often severe, cereals predominate: maize gives place to guinea-corn as the forest is left behind, and guinea-corn gives place to millet further north. Yams disappear as a major crop in the progress northwards, but are extensively cultivated in some southern regions of the Northern Territories. In the far north the lesser cereals represent about 90 per cent of the food crops grown. Groundnuts are also an important crop in the Northern Territories. The shea tree occurs widely in a semi-wild state. The north sends a considerable amount of food southwards, especially meat on the hoof, groundnuts, yams, and cowpeas.

In several localities rice is increasing in importance as a local crop and wherever the oil palm grows its oil is used for culinary purposes. Cattle are reared on the Accra plains (at the eastern end of the coastal belt), in a confined area in the southwest, and more extensively throughout the Northern Territories. In the forest zone only small stock and a very few head of cattle are found: the tsetse fly excludes cattle from most areas and keeps down the numbers of small stock as it carries the fatal disease of animal trypanosomiasis.

Fishing is common along the coast and less intensive in the rivers. It contributes an important, but localised, relief to protein deficiency. Sardinella, horse mackerel, caranx, threadfin, drum, barracuta, tunny, shark, saltfish, snapper and bream are caught from the sea, and labes, mormyrus, Nile perch, catfish and many other fish are caught in the rivers. The Government cannery at Accra has shown that it is possible by canning to distribute fish to inland areas where protein foods are particularly scarce.

The most important step taken during the year to stimulate the cultivation of more foodstuffs for local consumption was the initiation by Government of a scheme of bulk purchase of essential foodstuffs at guaranteed prices. The food is stored until times of shortage, when it is sold in those main urban centres where seasonal shortages are most acute.

Local Industries

The Industrial Development Corporation, which exists to stimulate the creation of new industries and develop existing ones, began operations during the year and approved loans to the extent of over £40,000 to 15 different projects, including a cassava processing factory, brick and tile works, weaving, a saw mill, printing works, soap manufacturing, wood working and blacksmithing. Shares sold amounted to £60,000. One of the corporation's subsidiaries is a cabinet-making establishment with a shop in Accra where furniture and smaller articles made by Gold Coast craftsmen are sold.

The Government Fisheries Department continued to operate the only canning plant in the country, and has proved that the extension of canning on a commercial scale would be profitable. The factory canned sardinella during the fishing season and fruit, especially pineapple, and other packs during the rest of the year. Some firms considered undertaking canning, but no progress had been made by the end of the year.

The development by firms and private individuals of the timber industry by the erection of saw-mills, ply-wood, veneer and other mills, continued. A large factory for the processing of cocoa butter went into production during the year; this factory also has capacity for processing oilseeds.

The one brewery in the Gold Coast produced 746,428 gallons of beer, compared with 581,212 gallons in 1948, an increase of 29 per cent.

A large proportion of local requirements of a number of articles is provided by home industries, such as basket work, boat building and pottery. Cloth is normally imported, but there is an important luxury market in locally woven cloth. Schools and colleges, the Industrial Development Corporation, prisons and industrial institutes, and the new community development teams are contributing to the extension of carpentry, basket making, pottery, weaving, soap making, bookbinding, knitting and so on.

DEVELOPMENT FOR THE FUTURE

Opening Up New Land

It has long been realised that Gold Coast agriculture is in need of fundamental changes to bring it to a pitch of efficiency in keeping with modern techniques. Mechanisation and irrigation are still practically unknown in most areas and a number of formidable obstacles have prevented their introduction. Many of these obstacles remain, not least the conservative insistence of farmers on retaining an archaic and unsuitable form of tenure of small, fragmented and scattered farms, with little or no *de jure* security of title, and systems of shifting cultivation with innumerable local variations. Nevertheless, it has been possible to make a start. Some Native Authorities in the Northern Territories have bought large numbers of ploughs and are carrying out policies of mechanisation.

The Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation, Ltd., was established on 1st June, 1949, under an Ordinance passed late in 1948. It has powers to enter into all types of agricultural undertakings especially those connected with the introduction of methods of large-scale production.

By far the most important step taken during the year by the Corporation was to accept, in December, a proposal put forward by the Government that it should set up a subsidiary company to undertake a large scale development scheme involving mechanised agriculture in a virtually uninhabited part of the Gonja District of the Northern Territories, where land tenure difficulties did not arise. By the end of the year the managing director of the company, which is to be called the Gonja Development Company, had been appointed. The area was selected in 1947 by the Clay Mission as *prima facie* suitable for groundnut cultivation. The Government made exhaustive surveys and trials of the area so as to devise a scheme of mechanised agriculture involving as many crops as could properly be included in keeping with agricultural and economic practice. A detailed project was eventually prepared covering the general, social, economic and political aspects of a settlement scheme as well as the purely agricultural factors.

The objectives of the scheme may be summarised as follows: the

production of more food—particularly oilseeds, cereals and possibly meat—to supply local demand in the first place but also with a view to a future demand from overseas; the reclamation of an area at present held against human occupation by the tsetse fly and, in some parts, by difficulties in the provision of water; the settlement of the area (which is in the centre and south of the Northern Territories) with families drawn so far as possible from over-populated areas in the extreme north-east of the Northern Territories; the introduction of new techniques and a new form of farm organisation and management in which the freedom of the individual peasant is retained within the limits of co-operative methods of production and marketing; the establishment of a form of agriculture more readily amenable to large-scale capital investment than are the traditional forms; the prevention of uneconomic fragmentation of land in favour of the co-operative control of land use; and not least the building of a society which will find in agriculture a higher standard of living and conditions of life such as make its members contented and willing to remain an agricultural community even when they reach that standard of education which, regrettably, so often results in a drift to the towns.

Ten thousand acres may be developed in the next five years. By then there should be some half-dozen villages each with 100 farmers and their families producing 1,000 tons of oilseeds and 1,500 tons of cereals in a year. The rate of expansion will depend entirely upon the difficulties encountered and the success achieved during the early stages of this experimental project. Any targets contemplated now will be subject to revision in the light of experience. There are vast tracts of country in the Gonja District which could be developed if this pilot scheme should meet with such success as to justify replication and extension.

The Corporation is contemplating other schemes for the large-scale cultivation of rice, pineapples, oil-palms and other crops, but has not yet completed the initial surveys. In all cases it will seek to bring to the community the benefits of modern methods of agricultural production under systems of management designed to facilitate the eventual transfer of its undertakings to the farming community actually operating them.

The preparation of the Gonja scheme brought clearly into relief the importance of the ubiquitous tsetse fly. Land cannot be adequately opened up unless this enemy of man and beast is first removed or at least greatly reduced. For this reason, the small tsetse control branch of the Medical Department was expanded and established as a separate department. It has opened new land in the Kamba valley of the Northern Territories and has started tsetse clearance at Damongo for the Gonja Development Company.

A Game Department was also formed during the year, not only to help to control tsetse flies, many of which feed on game as alternative hosts to man and domestic animals, but also in the wider interests of game control and preservation.

The other principal obstacles to the opening of new land are lack of knowledge of the soil and inadequate supplies of water. The soil survey branch of the Department of Agriculture, though short of staff, has provided valuable data to make good the first of these requirements, and

the Water Supply Department, the work of which is reported in Chapter 10, has made much progress in bringing water to many dry and thirsty areas.

Co-operation

In co-operation, it is felt, lies the future prosperity and success of African producers. The important contribution which African co-operative societies make to the cocoa industry has already been mentioned. Throughout 1949 the Government continued to stimulate the progress of co-operation which is now expanding along the three lines of production and marketing societies, consumer societies, and societies dealing with thrift and credit, all entirely in African hands. The Gold Coast Co-operative Federation changed its rules during the year so as to be able to concentrate exclusively on projects of marketing and production. The primary societies in this group showed a total paid-up share capital of £114,824 and reserves of £25,484. In the consumer sphere the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment spent the early part of the year on its import programme, but in June a Central Co-operative Retail Store was opened in Accra. The Wholesale Society now has 27 member societies which are distributed fairly widely throughout the country; the farthest north is Attabubu, one hundred miles from Kumasi. The Accra store in its first six months had a turn-over of £16,000. The sum of £66,013 was issued in loans during the cocoa main crop season and £62,257 was recovered, while the Co-operative Bank showed a surplus of £14,519 on the year's operation. At the same time shortage of trained staff both for societies and for the Government Department of Co-operation has proved an increasingly serious handicap to co-operative development.

Agricultural Education

One of the major problems of increasing and even maintaining productivity in a primarily agricultural country is the drift of educated men to the towns. During the year an Agricultural Education Committee was established to devise ways and means of counteracting this tendency. It had, by the end of the year, started a review of school syllabuses with a view to stating the future content of agricultural teaching and it had played an important part in the decision to establish an Agricultural Department of the University College.

Utilisation of the Volta

For countless years one of the principal natural assets of the Gold Coast has lain virtually unused. The Volta river system lies across the Gold Coast from north to south. Rising in French territory, the Red, White and Black Voltas enter the Gold Coast in the north-west and north-east. Joining in the centre of the country they flow as one river down the eastern part of the Gold Coast to the sea at Ada. This great river system at present yields a small proportion of the many fish in it, but little else. Rapids make it unusable as a main artery of communication. Tsetse flies, mosquitos and natural features render much of the country on its banks difficult to develop. In some parts seasonal flooding of the

surrounding country has driven man away and neither drainage nor irrigation has been attempted.

A panel of experts headed by a London firm of engineering consultants was preparing to set out for the Gold Coast when the year ended. It will be joined on arrival by official advisers on aspects of the problem requiring local knowledge. The possibilities opened up by the panel's terms of reference—and by pioneer work done over a number of years by a commercial company—include a dam and hydro-electric project in the hills some 40 miles from the coast, an aluminium factory to use both the electricity so produced and the reserves of bauxite in the Gold Coast, the irrigation of the waterless Accra plains whose good soils and proximity to the hungry urban population of Accra have long suggested great possibilities, other irrigation and drainage projects, possibly a second dam at Bui on the Black Volta, a long stretch of navigable water reaching to the Northern Territories, and the development of a new deep-water sea harbour at the eastern end of the coast.

The Volta scheme, the projected extension of the railway to the Northern Territories, and the Gonja development scheme, hold promise of important advances in the productivity and prosperity of the Gold Coast. It is clearly important to maintain and develop the cocoa industry and at the same time to build up other industries, to relieve the country from an unhealthy dependence on a single export and to provide a wider economic basis for the further expansion of social and administrative services. The development plans referred to in this chapter are designed to secure this end over a period of years.

Chapter 7 : Social Services

EDUCATION

The draft Ten-Year Plan for educational development, drawn up in 1946, envisaged a wide extension and improvement of primary, secondary and technical education and also of teacher-training.

The various types of schools—Government, Mission, Church, and Native Authority—are subject to the general control of Government in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinances, and the Education Department is advised on matters of policy and administration by the Central Advisory Committee on Education and, on local matters in the Colony and Ashanti, by District Education Committees. As stated earlier, an Advisory Committee to deal specifically with the problems of agricultural education was set up during the year.

Primary Education

The medium of instruction for the six-year basic course is the vernacular, though all pupils receive a good grounding in English. Selected pupils proceed to a four-year senior primary course.

The curriculum of the basic and senior primary courses corresponds broadly to that of similar schools in the United Kingdom, but the fundamental importance of relating teaching to the circumstances and needs of

the community is fully recognised and special attention is being given to the teaching of the vernacular, hygiene, crafts, agriculture and, in the case of girls, to housecraft, including nutrition and child-welfare.

The four types of primary schools—Government (wholly maintained by the Central Government), assisted (receiving about 80 per cent of their salary bills from Government), designated (receiving substantial grants-in-aid from Native Authorities) and non-designated (receiving in some cases small grants from Native Authorities but often maintained by local committees)—reflect the increasing degree of financial responsibility for education which the Native Authorities are assuming. With the acceptance of these commitments the Native Authority representatives and other responsible citizens who form the District Education Committees are coming to recognise the need for the orderly and controlled development of the expansion of education. Nearly all the primary schools are managed by Mission organisations. The aggregate of fees paid by pupils make a substantial and necessary contribution to the finance of education.

Complete statistics for the year 1949 are not yet available, but at the beginning of the year the total number of Government and assisted primary schools was 637 (including 67 for girls), an increase of 29 over the 1947 total. All the new schools were co-educational. The enrolment in the 637 schools was 96,539 (68,400 boys and 28,139 girls), an increase over 1947 of 3,265. Ninety-two of these schools had approved housecraft centres. There were 158 designated senior primary schools with a total enrolment of 18,929 pupils (including 5,066 girls). The number of designated infant-junior schools was 668 with an enrolment of 50,549 boys and 21,697 girls. The number of known non-assisted primary schools (excluding designated schools) was 1,538.

Secondary Education

Substantial progress continued in the development of secondary education. Enrolment in the ten assisted schools and Achimota increased to 2,542 (including 451 girls) compared with 2,374 (380 girls) in 1948. Eighteen non-assisted secondary schools had an enrolment of 1,887 boys and 165 girls in 1948.

In December, 1948, 489 boys and 47 girls were presented for the School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. Of these, 295 boys and 41 girls were awarded certificates.

One new assisted secondary school for boys, Prempeh College, Kumasi, was opened during the year. Arrangements were completed for opening an assisted secondary school for boys at Ho in 1950.

In January, 1949, post-School Certificate sixth-form work was introduced at Achimota School, the full two-year course for the Higher School Certificate of the Cambridge University Local Examinations Syndicate being instituted. Thirty pupils were enrolled of whom 20 were Government scholars. The number of scholarships tenable at selected secondary schools has been increased to 90.

A common entrance examination for secondary schools was held for the first time.

Trade and Technical Education

The development of technical education is at present based on the Government Technical School. In addition to the normal four-year post-primary courses in building construction and mechanical engineering, there are now a two-year teacher-training course for teachers of technical subjects and a four-year course for handicraft teachers. Additional accommodation for 200 boys was completed during 1949 and the building of two new workshops was nearly finished, while much new equipment was installed for the teaching of engineering, woodwork and science.

Following the re-opening in 1948 of the first trade-training centre at Asuansi, a second centre was re-opened at Mampong-Ashanti in January, 1949. Considerable progress was made with the building of a third centre, at Tamale, which will mark a further stage in the educational development of the Protectorate.

Experimental part-time clerical courses were held in Accra during the latter half of the year. There was a day-release commercial course for mercantile clerks, and a typewriting course for girls who had completed senior primary education. Forty probationer clerks in Government service finished their clerical and commercial course in June.

The Training of Teachers

The principal general training courses are :

- (1) A four-year post-primary course or a two-year post-secondary course for the Teacher's Certificate A which qualifies teachers for employment in the senior primary and infant-junior schools.
- (2) A two-year post-primary course for Certificate B which qualifies teachers for employment in the infant-junior schools.

Both courses are open to men and women alike.

During the year, there were nine Certificate A colleges, with a total enrolment of 1,006 (587 men and 419 women) and 12 Certificate B colleges having a total enrolment of 690 (643 men and 47 women). The output of trained teachers in 1949 was 623.

Winneba Government Training College, a new Certificate B college, was opened during the year.

Scholarships

Schemes for awarding scholarships for higher education and training have been in existence since 1944, and students are placed in United Kingdom institutions of higher education and in the University College of the Gold Coast. The schemes are financed by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, by the Gold Coast Government and, to a lesser extent, from Native Authority revenue. The total expenditure on these scholarships since their inception is estimated at £400,000. There have been 430 scholarships awarded for courses in the United Kingdom and 192 for intermediate and degree courses in the Gold Coast.

Under the ægis of the Joint Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship and Togoland under French Trusteeship there was an exchange of scholarships between British

and French Togoland. Two students were sent to the University of London and three to Paris. Scholarships have also been awarded to Gold Coast students by the British Council, the Nuffield Foundation and various Missions and Churches.

Higher Education

At the beginning of the new academic year in October, the University College of the Gold Coast had 108 students, of whom 20 were reading for final degree examinations in Arts or Science and the remainder for the Intermediate Examinations. The number of the senior staff had risen to 60. Plans were made to allow of a rapid increase in student numbers. Departments of Sociology, Philosophy, Economics and Theology were started and a Director of the Institute of Education for West Africa was appointed. The Institute will be opened in October, 1950. A grant of £1,000,000 was made by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board (in addition to the £900,000 already given by it) to found a large teaching and research Department of Agriculture with the associated sciences. The Gold Coast Government earmarked a further £1,000,000 towards the capital cost of certain of the College's permanent buildings and plans for these were well advanced.

Plans are progressing for the establishment of a College, to provide technical and technological education at the post-secondary level and professional courses; an extensive site near Kumasi, granted by the Asantehene, is at present being surveyed. This College will be known as the Gold Coast College of Arts, Science and Technology.

Extra-Mural Studies

With the object of meeting the already considerable demand for adult education, largely created by the experimental work in the Gold Coast of the Oxford University Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, the University College of the Gold Coast set up a Department of Extra-Mural Studies. This department is maintained by an annually recurrent grant from the central Government. It now has a staff consisting of a director, two resident tutors and a number of part-time tutors. It conducts classes at a total of 23 centres in a wide variety of subjects.

Northern Territories

The year was marked by continued development in the Northern Territories. Twelve new Native Authority infant-junior day schools and two new Native Authority senior-primary boys' boarding schools were opened. A new arts and crafts block was opened at Tamale and an additional classroom block was built at the Government Training College there.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Staff and Buildings

Though shortage of medical officers was still acute, recruitment of senior staff was as satisfactory as could be expected and the number of nurses greatly increased. By the end of the year the total number of

doctors registered was 121 of whom 70 were employed by the Government, 21 by the mining companies and other firms, 3 by missions, and 27 in private practice. The improved staff position enabled medical officers to be posted to stations that had been closed down and permitted nine officers to be granted study leave in the United Kingdom. The eye clinic at the Gold Coast Hospital was placed under the full-time supervision of an ophthalmologist—a service which had been enjoyed by the Kumasi Hospital alone for many years.

Thirty-nine pupil sanitary inspectors attended the School of Hygiene and Sanitation at Accra. Four student nurses, who passed their final state examination in general nursing at the Nurses Training College, were appointed second division nurses and are at present undergoing a further course of training at the Maternity Hospital. A feature of the year's work was the training of nurses in place of dispensers to administer anæsthetics. A Midwives Training School which was opened at Kumasi was progressing satisfactorily as was the Dispensing School at the Gold Coast Hospital. African personnel underwent training as radiographers at the X-Ray Department. Five dental trainees were being trained as dental attendants. Probationer nurses continued to receive training in general nursing at the larger hospitals and a sister tutor was posted to the Gold Coast Hospital so that continuity in lectures and training were assured.

Two medical scholars went to the United Kingdom during the year and two private dental students in the United Kingdom were awarded dental scholarships to complete their course. There were at the end of the year 26 Government medical scholars, five Government dental scholars and three pharmacist scholars in the United Kingdom.

Plans were approved for the construction on the existing hospital site at Kumasi of a 510-bed hospital with a training school for 334 nurses and midwives. A new 24-bed midwifery block was completed at Kumasi. The conversion of the R.A.F. hospital at Takoradi was completed and the buildings occupied. Extensions to hospitals at Oda, Winneba, Keta, Ho and Koforidua were completed. Plans were finished for a 40-bed hospital at Hohoe and the work was put out to tender. Extensions were carried out to the X-ray and dental sections of the out-patients department of the Gold Coast Hospital, and additional quarters were built for the nursing staff. A new mortuary, kitchen and infirmary were completed at the mental hospital in Accra. Plans are well under way for the construction of a second mental hospital at Kumasi and a site was selected and approved. The main constructional work on the 60-bed hospital at Bolgatanga was finished. A new 10-bed female ward at Wa and a new out-patient dressing shed at Kete Krachi were built. New staff quarters were also built at Kete Krachi, Navrongo and Bole.

Diseases and Treatment

There was no epidemic of smallpox in the Northern Territories during the year, although such epidemics are common. A total of 53 cases with 9 deaths was recorded in the whole country. Over 400,000 vaccinations and re-vaccinations had been carried out by the end of November.

Outbreaks of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which is common during the dry season in the Northern Territories, occurred in Kusasi, eastern and western Dagomba and the Navrongo district, where the outbreaks were considerable, and in the Lawra district, south Mamprusi, Salaga and Kete-Krachi. Out of some 9,000 cases there were 696 deaths. For the first time field workers of the trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) and yaws campaign were used as epidemic staff in place of sanitary inspectors drafted from Accra.

During the period August-October outbreaks of yellow fever occurred in the Winneba and Oda areas in the Colony. In the Winneba area seven cases with six deaths were recorded, and in the Oda area 16 cases occurred with no deaths.

During the year the trypanosomiasis and yaws campaign carried out a survey in the north of the Ho district in Southern Togoland from which some cases of trypanosomiasis had moved north to Krachi. The amount of trypanosomiasis was trivial but a very high incidence of yaws was found. The teams then surveyed an area around Kintampo in Ashanti which had been selected for the study of the control of trypanosomiasis by mass treatment without entomological measures. It was found that the disease was still decreasing in the area. The percentage was 0.1 compared with 2 per cent in 1940, the time of first survey, and 0.2 per cent in 1945 when the last survey took place.

The survey team, at the request of the French, completed the survey of an area of Eastern Dagomba where a very low incidence of trypanosomiasis was found. On the western side a survey of the north half of the Wa district and the south half of the Lawra district was carried out. With an efficient entomological control in force a negligible incidence of the disease was found until the area of the boundary between the Wa and Lawra districts was reached where there was no entomological control. In this unprotected strip a number of villages was found with a high incidence of trypanosomiasis.

The Tongo hills area gave some cause for alarm owing to the number of cases attending trypanosomiasis treatment centres; investigations showed that the incidence was very high. Eastwards of Kusasi it was very low until the White Volta was reached where there was a fairly high incidence in a group of villages.

A new leper settlement was built on the Weiija road in the vicinity of Accra. Leper settlements at Labadi, Ho and Yendi are still in use. A full-time medical officer was appointed and put in charge of leprosy survey and control. A dispensary was set up in Fort Jago, Elmina and in other parts of the country where out-patient treatment is given. Some 1,700 patients were registered for treatment, and attendances indicated that the numbers were increasing by 20 to 30 weekly.

Venereal diseases clinics were opened at Sekondi and Takoradi. The incidence of venereal disease is high but modern methods of treatment are keeping it under control. Routine anti-malarial measures and the treatment of malaria continued to form an important part of the work of medical and health officers and hospitals. The incidence of tuberculosis was also high as it had been for some years past.

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services

The Maternity Hospital at Accra continued to provide pre-natal and post-natal treatment, medical attention in child-birth and midwifery. Ante-natal clinics, both in the hospital and at extra-mural centres, became extremely popular. The number of qualified midwives steadily increased and the more or less general disinclination among midwives to transfer to rural areas showed signs of disappearing.

Attendances at the various child welfare centres continued to increase. Mothers were becoming more aware of the benefits derived from domiciliary visits and attendance at weighing centres and clinical services. A full-time medical officer was posted to the Princess Marie Louise Welfare Clinic at Accra. The Red Cross clinics at Koforidua, Cape Coast and Sekondi continued to function satisfactorily. In all these centres particular attention is paid to educating mothers in personal hygiene and the principles of infant feeding.

A school nursing service was opened at Kumasi and proved an unqualified success.

The Medical Service and the Native Authorities

In furtherance of the proposal to construct three rural health centres, at Effiduasi in Ashanti, at Kpandu in Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, and at Bimbilla in the Northern Territories, sites were acquired and plans approved. The rural health centre is intended to show the Native Authorities the scope of the services available, and how to plan their own development. Already a number of chiefs have obtained copies of the plan so as to be able to build their own centres. The medical staff will consist of a trained dresser, a midwife and a sanitary inspector and the centre will be visited regularly by the medical officer in charge of the area. These centres are also designed to provide for the addition of another wing which will consist of a sewing room, a meeting place for public discussions, a reading room, a games room, and two or three labour or waiting rooms where patients will wait pending removal to hospital.

At Jasikan, the Buem Native Authority has a model health centre, and a maternity centre is projected at Worawora.

The school for the training of Native Administration dressers at Kintampo is functioning satisfactorily. The hospital at Kintampo is divided into a number of consulting rooms to each of which are posted two or three dressers who examine the cases and prescribe for them under the immediate supervision of the medical officer. Other pupils are being trained at the same time in the issuing of medicine and in laboratory work. Lectures are given and emphasis is laid on such aspects of medical work as will be of importance to men working in isolated outstations. Instructions are also given as to the type of case which should be reported to the medical officer, and the type of case for which the men should accept complete responsibility. In June, 1950, the first batch of trainees will be sent out of the school. They will replace Government nurses posted to Native Administration dressing stations.

The mobile dispensary, based on Winneba, functioned well. In

Ashanti and the Northern Territories this experiment proved less encouraging owing to bad roads and constant breakdowns. The establishment of numerous Native Authority dispensaries under the supervision of medical officers was also a feature of the year's work.

The International Red Cross and Christian Missions

The Red Cross Society continued to do useful work. By means of its five mobile clinics it brings regular weekly maternity and child welfare services to over 40 towns and villages in different parts of the country. Some of its funds were devoted to the building of an assembly hall at the Ho leper settlement, and it provides milk for babies born to indigent parents, and pays for the cost of fitting artificial limbs to young pauper patients at the Gold Coast Hospital.

Two mission dispensaries were opened in the Northern Territories, one at Saboba in the Yendi district, and another at Kpandai in the Eastern Gonja District. That at Saboba is staffed by trained American ladies, one of whom is also a trained midwife, while the one at Kpandai is run by a trained nurse from Europe who concentrates particularly on the out-patient treatment of lepers.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

Social Welfare

The work of consolidating and building up activities in the existing community centres has continued. The need for members to give voluntary service to the community has been stressed. As a result one youth centre has started a canteen at an African hospital and other centres have started literacy classes and boys' clubs.

Several trained and experienced assistant welfare officers were transferred to social development teams, and as a consequence little expansion of the social welfare services in the Eastern Province or Ashanti was possible, though it was encouraging to see that where Assistant Welfare Officers were removed from districts, the community centres concerned continued to flourish with little supervision by the Government.

The established centres at Asamankese, Larteh, Abiriw, Peki, Nsawam, Assawasi (Kumasi) and Obuasi and the youth centres at Accra and Labadi continued to make good progress and the building which housed the community centre at Koforidua since 1946 was purchased for £4,000 (half this sum being raised by the Native Authority, the remainder being granted by Government).

A new community centre at Berekum in Ashanti, a gift from the cocoa firm of Cadbury & Fry, was completed in December. The work on the construction of the large community centre in Accra was progressing well and it was hoped that it would be completed by the middle of 1950. This building, costing approximately £32,000, was a gift from the United Africa Company. Children's play centres attached to various community centres continued to prove most popular.

Women assistant welfare officers continued with house visiting on the Government housing estates in Accra and Kumasi and as a result women's groups and sewing classes were started.

The Child Care Society continued to care for orphaned and destitute children in its Home in Kaneshie, a suburb of Accra.

The Society of Friends of Lepers expanded its membership and greatly increased its financial resources. A children's dormitory was being built at the Ho leper settlement and in addition various amenities were being supplied by the society to other settlements.

The Juvenile Courts serving the magisterial districts of Accra and Sekondi were augmented by the establishment of a Juvenile Court at Kumasi. Each probation area is served by a Probation Committee of six members, specially chosen from the Juvenile Court panel, under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate. During the year the Probation Officers attached to the courts at Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi undertook 452 pre-trial investigations.

Assistant welfare officers co-operated in welfare work among both male and female prisoners and organised literacy classes and instruction in sewing and basket work.

The Remand and Probation Home at Accra admitted 124 juveniles and 29 young persons on remand, and 15 juveniles for residence under the supervision of Probation Officers; the Home at Kumasi admitted 59 juveniles and 17 young persons on remand and eight juveniles for residence under the supervision of Probation Officers.

The Boys' Industrial School at Agona-Swedru expanded considerably. The addition of a new dormitory block, three class-rooms and a large store made it possible for the school to cater for 200 juveniles.

Useful trades are taught at the school and three experimental houses were recently put up by the building class. These houses were taken over as quarters by some members of the staff. Farming receives considerable attention. Leisure time activities include basket-work and many forms of arts and crafts. The tailors' shop undertakes the manufacture of all wearing apparel, not only for the boys at the Industrial School, but also for the boys at the Remand and Probation Homes. The carpenter's shop is engaged mainly on internal maintenance work and the provision of school furniture and external requirements such as chicken-houses.

Much headway has been made in after-care, and during the year it was possible to find employment or useful occupation for all the boys who were discharged. A good deal of co-operation is given by building contractors and by the chiefs and elders in whose areas the boys reside.

Social Development

The success of the social development team operating in the Ewe-speaking areas of British Togoland and the Gold Coast led to a considerable expansion of its activities.

A series of mass education courses were held in conjunction with the French authorities and a joint French and British mass education team ran courses at Palime and Blitta in French Togoland and at Ve Koloenu and Ho in British Togoland.

Emphasis was again placed on training community leaders in their own towns and villages. Native Authorities and other interested bodies visited the courses and were fully informed of the extent and purpose of

the training. Thus the community leaders had created for them, by the activities of the mass education team, an atmosphere of goodwill and of willingness to learn and assist.

At the conclusion of the series of mass education courses in conjunction with the French authorities a mass education team was formed to further the work already started in the Ewe-speaking areas. The purpose of this mass education team was to add to the techniques of the voluntary worker already in the field and to give impetus to the literacy campaign. A feature of this series was a very successful attempt to revive interest in the local arts and crafts which are dying out. Exhibitions were very popular and attendances averaged over 1,000.

Arrangements were well advanced to extend the work of the mass education teams to other parts of the Gold Coast. A Twi primer was prepared and follow-up literature was written preparatory to commencing work in Ashanti, which was surveyed for suitable centres in which to hold courses.

In the Adangbe-speaking area the Adangbe Literary Society organised a mass education course at Odumase. Assistance in the preparation of the course was given by the Government and the co-operation of the British Council was enlisted.

Vernacular primers based on the Laubach method were prepared in Adangbe, Twi, and Ewe. A considerable amount of graded reading material was produced in Ewe, and further readers in Ewe were in the course of preparation. To maintain interest and stimulate further activities in the areas covered by the mass education teams, a newsletter service was inaugurated and is proving valuable.

Housing and Town Planning

There is considerable overcrowding in some of the large towns and in the vicinity of certain mines, but the Government, the mines and Africans have not been idle in the matter of providing better accommodation.

The Gold Coast African regards a well-constructed house as a sound investment for his savings. It is customary for him to take a long time, sometimes several years, in building his house. When times are good and he has money to spend, the building will go forward. When money is scarce, further construction is suspended until more prosperous times return. The pre-war improvement in the style and workmanship of good-class African buildings in the more populous centres has been well maintained.

The villagers of the Northern Territories are also constantly improving their housing conditions and, generally speaking, their villages are clean and comfortable and their houses suited to their particular needs and to the local climate.

In Accra, in 1939, some 1,300 houses were erected as quickly as possible to replace those destroyed by the earthquake. This work was done by the Accra Rehousing Committee, which was formed for the purpose and continued to be responsible for Government housing in Accra throughout the war years. The houses built for earthquake relief were small and so

planned that they could later be converted into larger and more permanent dwellings. A measure of responsibility for housing was taken by the Social Welfare Department, but in 1946 a new Department of Social Welfare and Housing was formed and assumed direct responsibility for Government housing policy and all Government housing schemes. There are no privately-built housing estates, but some major employers of labour, notably the mines, have built estates and houses for their employees.

Experiments have been carried out both in the use of local materials and in methods of construction; and it is hoped that these will prove to be of value for future Government development and for Native Authorities and others who wish to undertake building schemes. The most extensive of these experiments was carried out on the Asawasi Housing Estate, where the houses were constructed of stabilised laterite, and a certain measure of prefabrication of components such as window and door frames was introduced.

The housing estates serving Accra are East Christiansborg, South Labadi Road, Abosse Okai, Kaneshi, North-West Korle Gonno, Korle Gonno and Chorkor. During the period under review 205 temporary houses were converted to permanent houses and 38 new four-roomed houses constructed.

The overcrowding in Sekondi and Cape Coast, revealed by a survey made in 1942, was tackled in subsequent years. Near Sekondi the housing estate at Adiembra was finished at the end of 1945, with its own school, village hall and playing fields. Near the port of Takoradi is the Effiakuma housing estate on which there is still work to be done. The Cape Coast housing scheme was delayed in 1945 owing to difficulties in acquiring land, but building, which only started in 1946, had by 1949 made good progress.

In Kumasi the Asawasi housing estate is completed and has 118 three-roomed cottages, 122 two-roomed cottages, 1,036 single rooms with ancillary buildings and 32 combined stores and dwellings, a community centre and playing fields. At Suntresu a new estate was acquired and preliminary work on roads, drains, offices and stores was begun.

At north Effiakuma, near Takoradi, a new estate was being constructed under the supervision of the Gold Coast Railways to consist of 2,000 single labourers' quarters with ancillary buildings.

In Obuasi a new estate was started with buildings in stabilised laterite similar to those in the Asawasi housing estate.

At Tarkwa, layout plans were complete for an estate of 850 single labourers' quarters, 280 rooms for artisans, 75 two-roomed cottages and ten combined shops and stores.

Apart from the expenditure on earthquake relief at Accra which was estimated to cost £834,000, the total capital expenditure on Government housing schemes will have amounted to £580,000 by 31st March, 1950.

The Town and Country Planning Board, with the assistance of the Public Works Department and of the Town Councils which act as its agents, started work on the construction of main roads linking and opening up areas of suburban development in Accra and Kumasi. The aerial surveys of seven large towns were completed during the year and

town planning schemes for Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Cape Coast were approved.

Cultural Development

Additional classes or groups were introduced or revived during the year to encourage the public to take part in or enjoy the activities and facilities offered by the British Council.

The Council's London Headquarters arranged lecture tours for Dr. A. E. Morgan, its Educational Controller, Professor L. C. Hill, the well-known authority on local government, and Mr. Hugh Paget, the Council's Officer at Oxford, while other "guest" lecturers, included Sir Sydney Abrahams, Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, the Rev. C. G. Baeta and Dr. Ruth Sloan, all of whom gave talks at the Council House in Accra.

Concerts and dramatic performances were given at the King George V Memorial Hall, including an Easter concert, a madrigal concert, "The Ghost Train" and "Chu Chin Chow".

Successful treks were carried out in the Colony, the Northern Territories, Ashanti and British Togoland during which a projectionist showed films to schools, community centres, training colleges, prisons and other institutions.

Members' groups were increased and art classes and ballroom dancing classes were held every week. In collaboration with the University College Department of Extra-Mural Studies, a series of classes in musical appreciation and "An Approach to Modern Literature" was started in October.

Sports activities were organised regularly. As well as playing local teams the British Council hockey team travelled to Kumasi where it played against Wesley College and the Ashanti Amateur Sports Association.

Excerpts from concert programmes were arranged for broadcast purposes throughout the year and members of the British Council staff took part in many radio programmes of book reviews, talks, plays and variety shows.

Two scholarships and one bursary for courses of study in the United Kingdom were granted during the year.

Other British Council activities such as debates, quizzes, recitals, press conferences, receptions and other meetings were held regularly in the British Council House and periodicals were distributed to schools throughout the country.

Considerable progress was made during the year with the development of libraries. An Ordinance to establish a Gold Coast Library Board and to provide for connected matters was passed in April. The Gold Coast thus became the first West African Colony to pass library legislation.

During the year a grant of £5,760 was received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to be used entirely on the training of library staff, covering scholarships to library schools in England. One member of the staff returned to the Gold Coast in August, 1949, having been successful in obtaining his Associateship of the Library Association. He is the first West African to acquire this qualification. Initial training of staff continued successfully at the Aglionby Library.

The travelling library van continued to make tours during the year throughout the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Three libraries for children were in the process of being built in Accra. Money for these was donated by the Commonwealth Education and Welfare Trust.

The total book stock increased from some 28,000 volumes in 1948 to 35,000 and the number of books issued for home reading from 25,000 to 40,000.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

The Legislative Council passed 43 Ordinances during the year, affecting many branches of the life of the country.

The economic legislation enacted included two Ordinances concerning timber and forestry and one establishing a marketing board. One of the Ordinances amending the Forests Ordinance introduced important new principles into the procedure for settling forest reserves and its passage into law, after nine years' deliberations over complicated issues of land tenure, enabled machinery to be set in motion for the final settlement of the forest reserves which had been selected during that period and for the payment of compensation to the holders of right in lands who had been prevented from exercising their rights by the constitution of the reserves. Another Ordinance—the Trees and Timber Ordinance—made provision for controlling the cutting and removal of trees and timber. The Agricultural Produce Marketing Board Ordinance established the new marketing board, of whose work mention is made in Chapter 6, page 22.

Social legislation was considerable. The Rents (Control) (Amendment) Ordinance was introduced to check an abuse, which had become increasingly common, of demands by landlords for many months' advance rent as a condition of tenancy. The new law makes it an offence to demand more than a month's rent in advance in the case of a monthly or shorter tenancy. Three months is the maximum for other tenancies. The Gold Coast Library Board Ordinance is mentioned in Chapter 7, page 38. The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance dealt with the termination of agreements, "Labour Health Areas" and other matters. Ordinances amending the Police Force and Prisons Ordinances and a new Customs Preventive Service Ordinance made it unlawful for police, prisons and customs officers to be members of trade unions except associations authorised by the Governor in Council, and laid down penalties for persons causing disaffection among the police, prisons or customs staffs. The Unlicensed Guides (Prohibition) Ordinance was designed to control the activities of "pilot boys" in touting motor drivers, common prostitutes and others in the streets of towns. It has so far been applied only to the port towns of Accra and Sekondi-Takoradi.

The name "Togoland under British Mandate" was formally changed throughout the laws to "Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship" and, by two further Ordinances, provision was made for the establishment and conduct of Native Authorities and Native Courts in the Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship on lines similar to those already followed in the Colony.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast was established by the Courts Ordinance of 1935 which repealed, replaced and extended to Ashanti and the Northern Territories many of the provisions of the Supreme Court Ordinance of 1876. The Supreme Court, as constituted by this Ordinance, consists of the Chief Justice and so many Puisne Judges as the Governor may appoint in accordance with instructions from His Majesty the King. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia are also judges of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast. Supreme Court judges sit at various places within the Gold Coast discharging their duties within areas known as Judicial Divisions. The Chief Justice is president of the court but his judicial powers are the same as those of the Puisne Judges.

The Supreme Court has in the Gold Coast the jurisdiction which His Majesty's High Court of Justice exercises in England. It has also all the powers of the Lord Chancellor, with full liberty to appoint and control guardians of infants and keepers of the persons and estates of lunatics. The law it administers is subject to any other Ordinance granting or restricting powers, to the common law, to the doctrines of equity and to the statutes of general application which were in force in England on 24th July, 1874.

African customary law is, however, the basis as well of most legal relationships existing between persons as of most domestic and contractual relations. Property, including land, is largely held in accordance with it. The Supreme Court is empowered to enforce its observance in cases where the parties are Africans and it is not contrary to justice, equity and good conscience or to any Ordinance. Indeed, even where one party is not an African, the strict enforcement of the English law is not required where substantial injustice would be done. On the other hand, where it appears that parties, even though African, intended their obligations to be governed exclusively by English law, the customary law is inapplicable.

This interpretation of the law, which has produced some interesting results, has occupied much of the time of the Courts. Customary gifts of land, customary "death-bed dispositions" of property, and customary mortgages have received recognition. Squatting has, in certain circumstances, been held to result in possessory title though wrongful occupation of land for any period, however long, would not in customary law result in any title.

The Supreme Court on the criminal side administers the Criminal Code, a codification of the English criminal law, which requires that no one shall be liable to punishment save in accordance with its provisions or the provisions of some other Ordinance. The code, though enacted 50 years ago and amended from time to time, has stood the test of time remarkably well. Procedure is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code

of 1935 which replaced both the Criminal Procedure Ordinance of 1876 and the Criminal Evidence Ordinance of 1907. It follows in the main the principles of English law. Assizes are held quarterly.

Summary jurisdiction is exercised throughout the country by magistrates—in some places by stipendiary District Magistrates and in others by District Commissioners sitting as magistrates. Magistrates' Courts, like the Supreme Court, are constituted under the Courts Ordinance. They are mainly occupied with offences punishable under the Criminal Code but hear also cases of contravention of the Ordinances governing arms and ammunition, motor traffic, liquor traffic and other subjects. Stipendiary District Magistrates are empowered to impose sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one year and fines not exceeding £100. District Commissioners may award six months' imprisonment and fines of £50. Both may also hear civil suits for sums not less than £150 and £100 respectively.

An amendment to the Courts Ordinance enacted in 1946 empowered the Governor to constitute Juvenile Courts. They have been set up in Accra, Sekondi, and Kumasi, where the problem of child delinquency is most acute, and are composed either of three citizens selected from a panel of specially appointed Juvenile Court magistrates or by a stipendiary magistrate sitting with two members of the panel. Juvenile Courts are not allowed to sit at the same place and time as other courts, the public is excluded from their proceedings, and, where they exist, their jurisdiction is exclusive. Most members of the panels are Africans and some are women.

These courts are empowered to place convicted youths in the care of a relative or other suitable person or a Probation Officer or to send them to an industrial school or industrial institution. They may order the parents of the offender to pay a fine or to enter into a bond to secure the good behaviour of their child and can order whipping.

The proceedings in all these courts are conducted in or interpreted into English. Judges and counsel are robed as in England and the opening of an assize is marked by traditional ceremony.

Certain offences are tried by Native Courts, traditional institutions which have been restricted, controlled and developed to meet the needs of the present day. The areas over which these courts, as now constituted, exercise jurisdiction correspond to traditional divisions of the country. They are established wherever the need for them is felt. On the civil side, they enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in suits between Africans concerning land, the installation or deposition of chiefs, constitutional relationships subsisting according to native custom and minor cases of debt or demand. Criminal offences against by-laws made by Native Authorities and against the provisions of the Mosquitoes Ordinance and Native Custom Ordinance are also cognisable by them. In urban areas, most of the civil cases coming before the Native Courts concern debt recovery.

Appeals from their orders lie to District Commissioners sitting as magistrates, except in land cases, the appellate authority for which is the Lands Division of the Supreme Court. The Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court are empowered to hear second appeals from the orders of magistrates.

The table in Appendix IX showing the volume of work performed in the financial year 1948-49 by Native Courts indicates the large part these courts play in the life of the people.

In 1945, steps were taken to form a special division of the Supreme Court to deal with the problem of litigation over land. The original idea of specialist Land Court judges has proved unworkable in practice, and all the judges have now been assigned to this division in order that they may have the necessary jurisdiction to deal with the rising volume of litigation on this subject. This expedient has solved difficulties affecting the personal jurisdiction of the judges, but the fact that jurisdiction in land cases is vested in a special division, and not in the Supreme Court as a whole, still complicates the general problem of jurisdiction.

Almost all titles to land are governed by native customary law. This, in the main, is still well suited to rural conditions, but a severe strain is put upon it when it is applied in urban districts to strictly defined plots with permanent buildings.

The only urban area in which the position can be considered satisfactory is Kumasi, where a form of land registry has been established and the basic titles converted into leaseholds in English form.

In the Northern Territories the Court of the Chief Commissioner is specially empowered to hear land disputes between chiefs and between chiefs and subjects and to exercise certain appellate and other jurisdiction within his area. Until December, 1949, the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti had similar powers in his area, but these have now been transferred to the Supreme Court, save that he still retains jurisdiction to hear appeals from convictions by the Confederacy Council for certain political offences. The Senior District Commissioner of the Ho District exercised similar powers in Southern Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship until September, 1949, when they were transferred to the Supreme Court. Appeals from the orders of all three Courts lie directly to the West African Court of Appeal.

Appeals from the Supreme Court also lie to the West African Court of Appeal. A new Order in Council (the West African Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1948) has replaced the consolidated Orders in Council previously constituting the Court. The Court, as reconstituted, has two whole-time members (the President and a Justice of Appeal) who are not Supreme Court Judges of any of the West African territories and who devote themselves wholly to the hearing of appeals. The judges of the several West African territories are, however, still members of the Court, which is normally constituted by the President, the Chief Justice of the Colony where the Court is sitting and the Justice of Appeal. The headquarters of the Court is in Accra, but it sits in the other West African territories as occasion requires.

Cases heard by Native Courts in the Colony cost on the average 30s. each, including fees and fines. In the Northern Territories it is rare to see a bill of more than 5s. for the summons and 1s. for service. That litigants in Native Courts should frequently press with bitterness their claims for costs is accepted as natural by the people and a disproportionate bill for them is not regarded as unjust.

Little individual indebtedness can be ascribed to litigation before Native Courts, but land disputes between neighbouring states, villages or Stools, which are usually protracted and appealed to several Courts, entail the attendance of numerous witnesses and heavy expenditure in counsels' fees. The money for these forms of litigation, borrowed as usual at a high rate of interest, forms a debt for which all members of the community who have a proprietary interest over the disputed area are responsible.

The Legal Practitioners Ordinance provides for admission, remuneration and discipline of legal practitioners who are styled "Barristers and Solicitors", the profession being a joint one. Applicants for admission must either be English or Irish barristers or Scottish advocates (who must prove certain practising experience) or be English or Irish solicitors, or Scottish law agents. A solicitor must obtain a licence to practise, which is renewable annually. During 1949, licences were taken out by 55 practitioners, two of whom had been admitted during the year. Of these, 48 were Africans and seven Europeans.

Barristers and solicitors have right of audience in the Supreme Court and in Magistrates' Courts but not in Native Courts. Their remuneration is settled by negotiation with their clients. A fee to cover the whole matter (exclusive of disbursements) is usually charged. Costs as between party and party are taxable by the Court, but the taxation only covers disbursements. The practitioner's fee is fixed by the Court at the hearing.

POLICE

The Gold Coast is policed by a force of nearly 4,000 under 74 superior police officers. The Force is distributed between some 130 stations, posts and headquarters throughout the country. Over half the Force consists of escort police who are trained in the use of arms, and many of whom are ex-soldiers; these are constables largely recruited from the Northern Territories, the majority of whom are illiterate. The general branch constitutes the balance of the Force and is manned by recruits who are drawn in the main from the Colony and Ashanti, and who have passed both the primary schools examination for the seventh standard certificate and the Force's entrance examination.

Recruits to both branches are trained in a well-equipped depot a few miles from Accra. The escort police provide all escorts and guards and are also employed on beat patrols and in the investigation of crime. The general police are mainly engaged in traffic control, the compilation of criminal records, registration and licensing work and also on beat patrols and the investigation of crime.

Measures to improve the mobility and communications of the Force were completed during the year and as a result each Provincial Headquarters and certain Police Districts are now equipped with appropriate load- and troop-carrying vehicles including "jeep" wireless cars capable of maintaining constant communication with their headquarters. Provincial Headquarters in the Colony and Ashanti are linked by HF wireless to Police Headquarters, Accra, and a number of Police Districts are similarly in constant touch with their Provincial Headquarters. The

organisation and equipment of the Mobile Force which was established in 1948 was similarly completed and columns of this Force, whose headquarters are at Elmina, are stationed at Accra, Koforidua, Kumasi and Takoradi.

The police are responsible for immigration and passport control. Of the 717 passports issued, 394 went to Gold Coast Africans visiting the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Mecca. Over 3,000 travel certificates were issued to Africans of the Gold Coast, while 3,200 orders of *laissez-passer* were issued to Africans of other West African territories returning to their homes.

A special squad exists for the investigation and prevention of railway thefts. In the mining areas the companies hire the services of escort police for security tasks. A mounted troop is maintained in the Northern Territories to check smuggling from French territory and a detachment of this troop is stationed in Accra for ceremonial duties, as is the Police Band which continued to be in great demand. In June, a detachment of the mounted troop under an Assistant Superintendent of Police visited the United Kingdom to form the Ceremonial Guard at the Colonial Exhibition in London and provided the guard of honour on the occasion of His Majesty the King's visit to the exhibition and to the Colonial Office.

The number of cases of crime and statutory offences reported was less than in the preceding year as was the number of murder cases. Man-slaughter, counterfeiting, illicit traffic in diamonds and gold and smuggling cases increased, however, as did the number of motor traffic offences dealt with during the year; but there was a welcome decrease in the number of cases of burglary and house-breaking. Fewer cases occurred of drunkenness and of offences against the liquor laws including illicit distillation.

The health of the Force remained satisfactory and organised sport, especially football, flourished. Recreation clubs were formed at many stations. The second annual Police Athletic Championship was held at Kumasi in December and revealed considerable athletic talent in the Force. For the second year in succession a force team won the East and West Africa Shooting Cup open to all colonial Police Forces in Africa.

In March, 1949, a committee was set up to consider the rates of pay and terms of service of the Force and, as a result of its recommendations, new rates of pay and conditions of service were introduced which materially benefit the inspectors, non-commissioned officers and men of both branches as regards pay, the introduction of a pensions scheme, and the provision of quarters and general amenities.

An ambitious building programme has been started, aimed at providing a minimum of two rooms with washing, cooking and laundry facilities for each member of the rank and file.

The cost of the Force rose during the year to some £435,000, an increase of approximately £110,000 over the previous year.

PRISONS

There are 30 penal establishments under the control of the Prisons Department, including two prison camps, an industrial institution (Borstal)

and four female prisons. In addition there are 40 prisons in the Colony and Ashanti maintained and administered by the Native Authorities.

Entrants to the service are trained at the Warders' Training Depot. There are also refresher courses at the Training Depot for serving warders. Seventy-one new recruits were enlisted and trained during 1949 and 150 serving warders were given courses of instructions at the Warders' Training Depot. Warders from Native Authority prisons were also trained at the request of their states and took the same course of training as their central Government prison colleagues. Lectures were given weekly to all the staff by the Superintendents and Keepers of Prisons.

The central prisons in Accra are classified : Ussher Fort is the recidivist prison and James Fort is the first offender prison. There is, in addition, a separate remand prison and female prison adjacent to James Fort. Local prisons do not retain a prisoner who is sentenced to two years or over; as soon as possible after his admission he is transferred to a central prison where there are greater facilities for learning a trade.

The central prisons receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of length of sentence. The prison camp at Ankaful accommodates selected first offenders with sentences ranging from three years to "life imprisonment". There is also a prison camp attached to the first offender prison at Accra.

Separate accommodation exists in all local prisons for women prisoners committed on remand but as soon as they are convicted they are transferred to a women's prison.

The industrial institution (Borstal) received all young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years who were ordered to be detained under the Industrial Schools and Institution Ordinance, 1945.

Prisoners suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy are transferred to the appropriate wing of the contagious diseases prison near Ankaful. This is a prison camp with wards instead of cells, and the inmates receive the attention of specialists in their respective diseases.

Separate accommodation exists at all prisons for the segregation of unconvicted prisoners, and every facility for preparing their defence is provided.

The average daily prison population over the last three years has been 1947, 3,424; 1948, 2,986; 1949, 3,018. The number of prisoners who were admitted to prison on remand or awaiting trial but who were not subsequently convicted was 5,609. This is an increase of 337 over the 1948 figure. During the year 65 young offenders were sent for detention at the Industrial Institution, an increase of three over the figure for 1948. Of the total convicted, 2,566 or 35.31 per cent had previous convictions recorded against them. The prisoners who were classified as habitual criminals numbered 1,406.

The classification and segregation into the various classes—first offenders from recidivists, old from young, and so on—reached a high degree. Where necessary additional accommodation was provided at some prisons, and where this was not possible the prisoners were transferred to an adjacent prison where their correct classification was possible.

Spiritual welfare is in the hands of voluntary prison chaplains who visit

and hold services regularly. The chaplains also attend the Reception and Discharge Boards.

The prisoner's day is divided into three periods, physical (P.T. and games), educational (school) and vocational (workshops). These periods are not necessarily of equal length and they are adjusted to meet the needs of the individual.

Prison schools are a popular feature of all prisons; 85 per cent of the prisoners admitted were illiterate and many were taught to read and write during their sentences. Voluntary workers visit the larger prisons and give lectures and talks on civics, health, hygiene, and similar subjects.

The industrial training of the longer sentenced prisoners was carried out at all central prisons and at certain other establishments. The trades include tailoring, pottery, shoemaking, upholstery, carpentry, weaving, cabinet making, tile making, blacksmithing, mat making, building, farming and animal husbandry, brush and broom making, brick making, and basket- and cane-chair making.

Building is one of the main industries. New warders' quarters and additional accommodation were built and in addition all maintenance of existing buildings is carried out without external assistance.

The cultivation of prison farms was done by prisoners serving shorter sentences and produce valued at nearly £2,000 was harvested and supplied as rations to prisoners.

Women prisoners were employed at soap making, mat weaving, twine making and cloth weaving. At evening classes they were taught embroidery, knitting and sewing and also received lectures on health and hygiene and child welfare.

Visiting committees, appointed to each prison annually, carried out monthly visits of inspection.

The discipline of the prisons was good and the greater number of the prisoners willingly co-operate in all efforts to teach them a trade and are well behaved.

Prisoners whose relatives live far away and cannot readily visit them were able to qualify by good behaviour for a temporary transfer to the prison nearest to their homes. These facilities are particularly valuable to the long-sentence prisoner and are appreciated both by him and by his family. Where relatives are able to travel and the distance is great, they are assisted with subsistence and travelling expenses.

Each prisoner was interviewed on reception and again on discharge: the results were most satisfactory; at the meeting with the reception board all particulars as to his previous life are obtained and the panel of superintendent, chaplain, Discharged Prisoners' Aid agent, and trade instructors study best how he can be helped to rehabilitate himself.

The Industrial Institution has had a year of progress, a recent innovation being the formation of a Boy Scout Troop. Home leave is also a recent innovation and not one inmate failed to return on time. When an inmate's discharge is being considered and his discharge plan made, it is considered advisable that he should be given a period of home leave to renew that most necessary contact with his parents. He goes to his home for seven days and is often able in that time to demonstrate to a potential

employer his ability as carpenter, mason, shoemaker, or other tradesman.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continued to function most successfully during the year as did the arrangements whereby the agents visit, advise and assist discharged prisoners during the first few months after their discharge. These few months are the most vital in the rehabilitation of the prisoner. One of the greatest contributions to the welfare of prisoners and their relatives was the effort of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid agents in collecting fines imposed by courts as alternatives to prison sentences; during the year no fewer than 361 males and 49 females were saved from going to prison by having their fines paid, and the sum of £2,508 15s. 2d. was paid into revenue for fines collected.

During his last few months in prison, the prisoner who has learnt a trade is allowed to make tools for his own use on discharge. Such tools as he cannot make, for example, spirit levels, squares, rules, etc., are provided by the Government. At all central prisons there are hostels for discharged prisoners who are in transit or waiting to start employment.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

ELECTRICITY

The generation and distribution of electricity for public purposes including the lighting and power requirements of private consumers Government offices, workshops, waterworks, hospitals, railways and harbours, are undertaken by Government and controlled by the Electricity Department. Electricity supply is now available at Aburi, Accra, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Kumasi, New Tafo, Pong Tamale, Sekondi, Takoradi, Tamale, Winneba, Dunkwa, Swedru and Nsawam, the last three named having come into operation during 1949. Supplies are to be provided under the development programme to Asamankese, Bolgatanga, Keta, Oda, Akim Swedru, and Tarkwa.

Compression ignition oil engines are used in all power stations for the generation of electricity. The only natural fuel obtainable in the Gold Coast is wood, which is in many places scarce and expensive; it is therefore necessary to import fuel in the form of gas oil.

The development programme for increasing the capacity and extending the distribution systems of power stations, and for the installation of new undertakings in the towns mentioned above, was again held up by delays in the delivery of generating plant and other equipment from the United Kingdom. The equipment which did arrive, however, enabled considerable progress to be made.

Nearly 20 million units were sold during the year to private consumers and Government departments, an increase of 20 per cent over the figure for 1948, while running and maintenance costs and revenue showed an approximately equivalent increase.

WATER

In the large towns and certain urban areas water supplies are controlled by the Public Works Department, while in other and rural areas responsibility lies with the Department of Water Supply. The towns at

present supplied by the Public Works Department are Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Kumasi, Tamale, Koforidua and Winneba.

Plans exist and are being put into effect for the improvement and extension of existing waterworks and for the construction of new works throughout the country. Progress was made on the extensions to the Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi-Takoradi water supplies and it is hoped that increased supplies of pure water will become available from these extensions during 1950. Construction work also proceeded on the new water supplies at Nsawam and Manya-Yilo Krobo and supplies of steel reinforcement and filtration plant, which began to arrive in the last quarter of 1949, promised an acceleration of the progress of these schemes.

Plans were prepared for extending the Owabi Waterworks to deliver 3,500,000 gallons a day, and construction is expected to start in the second half of 1950 when staff and plant should become available from other works.

A survey party has nearly completed field work in connection with a new water supply in the Keta area. Winneba, Koforidua and Tamale works are all working at full capacity, and will need to be extended; investigations into the extensions to the Tamale waterworks are planned to start in the near future.

Construction of minor rural supplies in the Northern Territories has been carried on in Western Dagomba and a new programme of well sinking has started in Mamprusi. In the Sunyani-Wenchi District of Ashanti work continued and a good start on minor supplies of various kinds was made in the Ho District of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Some 200 new wells were sunk. A programme of rehabilitation of wells constructed in previous years in Eastern Dagomba and in the Wa District was carried out.

By the end of the year the piped supplies of Bolgatanga, Pong Tamale and Yendi were all in operation and the two latter were complete but for a few minor details. Some additional work to improve the intake at Bolgatanga was necessary. The large impounding reservoir for the Berekum piped supply was 90 per cent complete and it was hoped that there would be sufficient water to supply the town's requirements during the next dry season. Improvements were made to the Ho town works which resulted in the supply being increased by some 30 per cent.

Several schemes were fully prepared and preliminary surveys for others were carried out. Designs and estimates were drawn up and materials and plant ordered for piped supplies at Hohoe in the Ho District of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship and at Wiawso in the Sefwi District of the Colony.

ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES

Municipal bus services operate in Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi. Accra has the largest service with a fleet of some 40 buses which covered nearly 2,000,000 miles during the year. Kumasi has 14 buses, one of which is a double-decker (the only one in the Gold Coast), while Sekondi-Takoradi municipality operated a service, which is still in its infancy, with six new buses; consideration is being given to a

scheme to increase this fleet to 24 heavy passenger omnibuses to provide a comprehensive service.

In addition to these municipal services large numbers of privately-owned buses and taxis operate throughout the country and provide a ready means of passenger and goods transport both within the towns and over all the main routes. The service least satisfactorily catered for is the transport of unaccompanied goods and an examination into transport services generally is planned for 1951.

BROADCASTING

All programmes broadcast from the Gold Coast radio transmitting station Z.O.Y., in Accra, are drawn up by the Public Relations Department or under the Department's supervision. Local broadcasts are given in English and in four vernaculars, Twi, Ewe, Ga and Fante.

During the year the percentage of "live" broadcasts was increased and that of recorded programmes reduced. Among the "live" local programmes were five programmes for women each week (in English and the four vernaculars). A light orchestra of some 15 amateurs was formed and gave a series of broadcasts of classical music. Extra time was given to African entertainments and a start was made in the production of vernacular plays. Local recordings of vernacular folk songs and music have been made and more are planned. Recorded contributions to the B.B.C.'s "Colonial Month", "Commonwealth Christmas" and "Commonwealth Journey" programmes were submitted and used.

A new rediffusion station at Keta was added to the service, bringing the total number of such stations to 18; two more are in course of erection. The rediffusion service, for which a fee of 5s. per month is payable, continues to be popular. There are 8,000 subscribers and a long waiting list. Extensions to the service are being made as materials become available.

Two transmitters of 1.3 and 5 kilowatts operate at station Z.O.Y. daily, except Sundays, in the 41 and 61 metre bands, between 10.30 a.m. and noon and 3.30 and 5.55 p.m. and are relayed by the Rediffusion Service which at other times relays the B.B.C. General Overseas Service or their West African Regional Programmes.

Chapter 11 : Communications and Public Works

PORTS AND HARBOURS

There are no natural harbours along the Gold Coast and harbour facilities exist only at Accra and Takoradi. At Accra, there is a small breakwater providing shelter for surf boats and lighters. At Takoradi there is a deep-water harbour within artificially constructed breakwaters. There are also surf ports at Winneba and Cape Coast.

Takoradi harbour is equipped to deal with the largest vessels operating on the West African coast. The port is owned by Government and the General Manager of the Railway is the harbour authority. The traffic handled is now greatly in excess of that for which the port was originally designed and it continues to grow. A scheme for the provision of additional facilities for the handling of traffic at Takoradi is in

hand and includes the provision of four new shallow-water wharves for the handling of logs and sawn timber, sidings and dumps on reclaimed land at the root of the lee breakwater and the extension of the main wharf to provide three additional deep-water wharves, a coal dump within the harbour, and the provision of new tanker and bauxite loading berths outside the lee breakwater. During the year the contract for these works was placed with a firm of British constructional engineers and work was started.

SHIPPING

Regular steamship services were maintained between the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast and between France and the Gold Coast. A service with Holland has also been maintained at approximately monthly intervals by a Dutch shipping company. Cargo services are operated by various lines with the United Kingdom, Europe, South Africa and eastern America.

RAILWAYS

The Gold Coast Railway which is owned and operated by the Government has 536 miles of open line. During the year, there was some reduction in passenger traffic, due principally to the better road services resulting from the freer supply of petrol; goods traffic, however, continued to increase and the total tonnage hauled amounted to 1,675,375 tons, against 1,424,454 tons in the previous year.

Despite a continued shortage of spares and materials, the locomotive output from the workshops again improved and the average monthly mileage of locomotives increased by 11·2 per cent over the previous year. The receipt of 15 new main line locomotives and over 100 new coaches and wagons from the United Kingdom not only enabled an increased tonnage of goods to be moved, but also allowed locomotives, already overdue for it, to be stopped for repairs. The rolling stock available, however, still falls short of requirements, particularly for the rapidly expanding timber trade.

The continuing increase in traffic converging on Takoradi harbour has overloaded the single line between Tarkwa and Sekondi and a scheme for doubling and re-aligning the line was started. Other works carried out during the year included additional sidings which particularly facilitated the movement of cocoa and timber, a new railway bridge near Kumasi as part of a swamp drainage scheme and a new single track from Kumasi to Asukwa, an industrial area being developed by the Kumasi Planning Committee. Work began on a long-term scheme for housing the whole of the railway staff.

ROADS

The road system of the country consists of some 2,714 miles of Class I roads maintained by the Public Works Department, approximately 2,800 miles of Class II roads maintained by the Political Administration, and some 2,600 miles of Class III roads constructed and maintained by chiefs and Native Authorities. Of the Class I roads some 666 miles have a tarred surface.

Maintenance of the gravel surfaced roads is becoming more expensive



His Excellency Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on a visit to Ashanti. With the Governor is the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, Major C. O. Butler, C.M.G.



“UNO”

The members of the United Nations Visiting Mission at a meeting with members of Akpini Native Authority at Pandu in Southern Togoland.



“COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT”

A mass literacy campaign is one of the activities of the Social Development teams which toured Southern Togoland during the year. Here a member of a team is conducting a village class using Dr. Laubach's methods.



“DANCE”

Konkomba tribesmen from the Northern Territories performing a traditional dance.



“SPORT”

Football match at Jackson Park, Kumasi.



“PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL”
Mr. Emmanuel Charles Quist, O.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, the first African President
of the Legislative Council, appointed by the Governor in October 1949.



“HISTORY”

Elmina Castle, built by the Portuguese in 1482 with stone brought especially from Portugal. This Castle became the headquarters of the British in the Gold Coast in 1872 and remained the seat of Government for many years.



“CRAFTS”

Hand-woven cloth, carvings, ivory and gold work presented by the people of the Gold Coast to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of their marriage.



“TRADE”

A portion of the busy port of Takoradi through which most of the country's import and export trade flows. The harbour and port facilities are being extended.



“WEAVING”

An instructress of the National Handicraft Institute showing finished products of her own design.



“FISHING”
A Gold Coast fisherman and his Seine net.



“PUBLIC UTILITIES”
An operator at the switchboard of an Electricity Power Station.



“COCOA”

Chiefs and members of the Legislative Council at the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo.



“MINING”

Gold miners at work in Ashanti.



“COCOA”

A ripe cocoa pod as it appears on the tree; each pod contains 30 to 40 beans from which chocolate, cocoa powder and other products are made.



“HOUSING”

One of the many Government housing estates, whose object it is to provide good houses at low rents to accommodate the increasing population of the urban areas and relieve congestion in the towns.



“HEALTH”

A scene in a Nurses' Training School.

owing to the increase in the volume of traffic and the use of heavy commercial and logging vehicles, while the extremely heavy and unprecedented rainfall in 1949 made the task of maintaining the roads even more difficult. During the year a revised ten-year road development programme was prepared to include surface tarring, improvement and re-alignment and the widening of existing carriage ways, new roads and bridges. The estimated cost is £7,100,000 and survey work is now well in hand.

ROAD TRANSPORT

There were some 20,000 vehicles registered in the Gold Coast, approximately half of them lorries, the remainder included more than 3,000 trailers and tractors (and some road rollers), over 5,000 cars, and some 1,000 motor-cycles. The public road transport services are referred to in Chapter 10.

During the year the Government Transport Department undertook a considerably increased commitment in the handling and distribution of Government stores, the carrying of mails on certain routes (principally in Togoland and the Northern Territories), and the conveyance of official personnel, baggage and equipment throughout the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The fleet covered some two million vehicle miles. During the year diesel-engined heavy-freight vehicles with four-wheeled trailers were put into commission to cope with the increased tonnage of goods. A diesel-engined coach was added to the fleet for use on the Accra-Takoradi route for the conveyance of officials proceeding to and from leave.

The Transport Department undertook during the year the examination of 2,029 vehicles on behalf of the police and the carrying out of 3,774 driving tests.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Gold Coast possesses an international airport at Accra which provides a 24-hour service and is considered to be one of the finest in Africa. Airfields at Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale handled, with Accra, the internal air traffic of the country. The main trunk services were operated by British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan American World Airways and to a lesser extent by Transportes Aereos Portugueses.

British Overseas Airways Corporation, using York aircraft and operating on the route London – Tripoli – Kano – Lagos – Accra, averaged 23 services a month; Pan American World Airways, using Constellation aircraft on the route New York – Santa Maria – Lisbon – Dakar – Accra – Leopoldville – Johannesburg, averaged 18 services a month; and Transportes Aereos Portugueses, using Dakota aircraft on the route Lisbon – Dakar – Accra – Libreville – Leopoldville – Salisbury – Lourenço Marques, averaged three services a month to Accra. Avacio y Comercio also operated a fairly regular service, using Bristol 170 aircraft, between Spain and Spanish Guinea, calling at Accra.

Air France operated Dakota aircraft between Dakar, Accra and Brazzaville. West African Airways Corporation, using Dove, and later 24-seater Bristol 170 aircraft, operated between Lagos, Accra, Freetown, Bathurst and Dakar.

West African Airways Corporation run the internal services, using Dove aircraft sometimes augmented with Bristol 170 aircraft. On 1st November a second-class air service between Accra and Kumasi was introduced, using 40-seater Bristol 170 aircraft. This twice-weekly service proved exceedingly popular.

During the year, No. 82 (P.R.) Squadron, Royal Air Force continued their radar air survey of the Gold Coast, using Lancaster aircraft for photography and Dakota aircraft for general purposes. The Aircraft Operating Company of Africa, using Rapide aircraft, also made two visits to the Gold Coast from Johannesburg, fulfilling contracts for the Director of Surveys, the Cocoa Marketing Board, the Colonial Office and several commercial undertakings.

The total number of aircraft movements throughout the year at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale airfields was 6,200 and the revenue from landing, housing and accommodation fees was £16,160.

The Air Services Department was responsible for the control of the Gold Coast airfields, the Public Works Department for maintenance of runways and buildings and the Posts and Telegraphs Department for telecommunication and wireless aids to aircrafts.

The four airfields were fully serviceable throughout the year and there were no accidents to aircraft.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

During 1949 the activities of the Posts and Telegraphs Department continued to expand. Many requests were received for new post offices and for the introduction of new facilities at existing offices. Thirteen new postal agencies were opened during the year, seven agencies were given savings bank facilities and 12 further agencies were authorised to issue inland money orders.

Airmail services were extended to include the carriage by air of second-class mail matter between the Gold Coast and the United Kingdom at one-third of the full air mail postage rate.

A special issue of postage stamps in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union was placed on sale in October for a period of three months.

Five new trunk circuits were completed during 1949 involving the building or rebuilding of 132 miles of new route and the erection of 437 miles of wire. The subscribers' telephone systems expanded during the year but the full demands of the public could not be met because of the continuing shortage of most types of telephone materials. There was a net increase of 396 in the number of telephones connected to the telephone system and the total number of telephones at the end of the year exceeded 6,000.

The Telecommunications Engineering School got well under way and during the first six months of the year three short courses for linemen and cable jointers were run and 65 employees were trained. The school hostel was taken over in July and in September the first three-year course was started with 25 students in residence.

The total amount owing to depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank

increased by some £500,000 to a total of £4,000,000. Nevertheless the savings during the 1949 cocoa season showed a decrease from 1948 of approximately £20,000 weekly and represented only a small proportion of the sums paid to cocoa farmers. The number of open accounts increased by 21,000 during the year to a total of 301,932.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Accra remained the headquarters of the British West African Meteorological Services.

The work of the Gold Coast Meteorological Service during the year was of a dual character, comprising provision of meteorological information for aircraft and issue of weather forecasts on the one hand, and the collection, collation and analysis of climatological data to meet the demands of other Government departments and of the general public on the other.

Eleven full-reporting stations were maintained at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale, Kete-Krachi, Akuse, Ho, Keta, Saltpond, Axim and Navrongo. At the first five named, daily upper wind observations were also made. Broadcasts of weather observations were made seven times a day for the benefit of neighbouring services. Similarly broadcasts of weather data from other territories were received and all reports were plotted at regular intervals throughout each 24-hour period. These weather charts enabled the forecast unit at Accra to supply all forecasts required for the various aircraft operating through Accra, as well as forecasts for the press, the broadcasting station, the police and other authorities.

In addition to the full-reporting stations, 24 climatological stations and 70 rainfall recording stations were maintained. The enquiries dealing with climatological matters were very numerous. Many were of a routine character, but reports of a specialised nature were frequently called for by Government departments and the general public, both within and outside the Gold Coast.

Chapter 12 : Research and Land Tenure

RESEARCH

The Organisation of Research

There are five principal agencies of research from which the Gold Coast is able to derive direct benefit. First, the Research Councils set up by the Secretary of State for the Colonies are often able to provide assistance by selecting research workers for specific problems. Secondly, there are other agencies outside West Africa, many of them organised on a Commonwealth basis, to which the Gold Coast subscribes. Among these are the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, the Imperial Institute, the Imperial Forestry Institute, the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and others. Thirdly, there are several research institutes set up by the four British West African Governments jointly. Of these only one is situated in the Gold Coast, the West African Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo. Its work is briefly outlined

in this chapter. The others include the Yellow Fever Research Institute for West Africa at Yaba in Nigeria, the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research at Vom in Nigeria, the West African Fisheries Research Institute at Freetown in Sierra Leone, and commodity research stations. Plans have been completed for the establishment of a West African Veterinary Research Organisation at Vom in Nigeria, a West African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation in Nigeria, and a West African Building Research Station which may be situated in the Gold Coast. These West African research institutes are statutory bodies, each established under an ordinance of the territory in which the institute proposes to locate its headquarters. The ordinance provides for a managing committee to which the contributing Governments nominate members. The fourth agency for research is the educational establishment of the country, more particularly the University College recently established. An elaborate plan for economic research was prepared by Government during the year and is to be conducted by the University College when staff and funds are available. The University College is similarly co-operating with Government in regard to ecological research.

Up to the present the bulk of the research work completed has been done by specialist officers in various Government departments. It is hoped that it will later be possible to hand over much of this work to the new West African research institutes and to educational establishments, but the work described in this chapter has been largely conducted by Government departments which comprise the fifth and so far the most important of the agencies for local research.

Agricultural Research

The West African Cocoa Research Institute which came into being on 1st April, 1944, is financed from investments derived partly from funds set aside from the profits of the West African Cocoa Control Scheme and partly from money provided by the Gold Coast and Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Boards. The objectives of the Institute are to undertake research into and investigation of all matters relating to cocoa. The Institute has some 900 acres of land at Tafo, where the laboratories are situated, and five sub-stations totalling 120 acres. The main lines of work are control of diseases and insect pests of cocoa, agronomical and soil fertility problems, cocoa fermentation and the production of improved types of cocoa.

The control of swollen shoot disease by cutting out and replanting has been continued successfully at Tafo. On the Institute's sub-stations in the Eastern Province, where devastated farms were cleared of diseased trees and replanted, the young cocoa has begun to bear pods. The use of "Kumakate", a local preparation containing DDT, has proved strikingly successful in protecting young cocoa from attack by capsid bugs.

The Department of Agriculture has an officer posted at Tafo for the purpose of showing round parties of cocoa farmers, large numbers of whom have been able to see the methods of disease control and rehabilitation successfully evolved by the Institute.

Among the different types of cocoa introduced by the Institute from

South America in 1944 certain types from the Upper Amazon have proved outstanding for vigorous growth and high early yield. While ordinary West African Amelonado gave one pod per tree at four years of age, the Upper Amazon of the same age produced nine pods per tree.

This Upper Amazon cocoa is looked upon as a new type to West Africa, not an improved botanical strain. Planting material is being supplied to the Department of Agriculture for the establishment of blocks over which it has control. Should the progeny maintain the performances of the parent trees and should the quality of the beans prove acceptable to the trade, these blocks will provide both supplies of seed for farmers and demonstrations of improved methods of cocoa growing.

The lime industry of the Gold Coast is concentrated in the Asuansi-Yamoransa district of the Colony north of Cape Coast and comprises about 3,000 acres of orchards. A disease known as lime die-back disease first became serious about 1943 and since then the annual yields of fruit have declined steadily.

Research by the Department of Agriculture into the death of the trees has shown the cause to be virus induced, and alternate host trials have proved that most sweet citrus is capable of carrying the virus, although to what extent it is itself affected is not yet known. It has been shown also that *Aphis Taveresi* (Dei Guercio) is one of the vectors of the disease. A complete control has not yet been found, but limes budded to rough lemon do well whereas seedlings die out rapidly. Rehabilitation of the industry is concentrating on the replacement of the seedling orchards with such budded material.

In 1948 a series of 50 trials were conducted by the Department of Agriculture to test the effects of nitrogen, phosphate, potash, lime and grass mulch in the soil on the main annual food crops. A wide range of soil and climatic conditions was covered. Phosphate and nitrogen were found to be the principal deficiencies, especially in the north. In 1949 these trials were continued, and a further series of 40 trials were conducted to determine the most suitable rate and time of application of nitrogen and the most suitable rate of application of phosphate. Other field trials have been laid down to investigate the usefulness of a grass resting period in various rotations with and without inorganic fertilisers.

A study has been made of the relation between the carbon nitrogen ratio and the responses of crops to nitrogen fertilisers. A further study is being made of the correlation between total, organic, adsorbed and acid soluble phosphate in the soil, and the response of crops to phosphate.

Forestry Research

The Forestry Department has a valuable forest herbarium, to which additions are constantly being made : botanical research is conducted and close touch is maintained with both Kew and Oxford to ensure authentic identifications.

Ecological research is at present limited to strip enumeration surveys which are being carried out on a large scale by the Department in Forest Reserves both in the closed and savannah forest zones : one of the primary objects of these surveys is to determine and locate the various forest types.

The Department is also conducting, at a number of silvicultural centres located in Forest Reserves, large-scale intensive silvicultural research designed to evolve the best technique for the natural regeneration of high forest. The treatment consists in the main of canopy manipulation.

Research is also being carried out on artificial regeneration, with both indigenous and exotic species, particularly in the Northern Territories, where large-scale reafforestation will be required.

Experimental nurseries are providing germination and growth data and helping to evolve suitable nursery techniques for varying conditions.

Standard sample plots have been laid out in plantations of *Tectona grandis* and *Cedrela mexicana*. Girth increment sample plots are maintained in various Forest Reserves in the closed forest zone to provide data on girth increment and a reliable basis for the calculation of rotations and felling cycles.

Tsetse Research

Research by the Department of Tsetse Control is designed to devise means to locate precisely the true epidemic centres and to eliminate them by the eradication of two tsetse flies which carry trypanosomiasis and which feed on vegetation (*G. palpalis* and *G. tachinoides*). The course and development of the trans-Volta epidemic has been traced and an assessment made of its effect on local economies, especially agricultural economies.

Research is also being conducted into the ecology and control of the tsetse fly which feeds primarily on game (*G. morsitans*). In experimental control of this fly by game reduction its eradication as a breeding species in the 150 square miles of fly belt along the Kamba river is now complete. To maintain the fly reduction, once achieved, it has been established that the most effective method is settlement with a minimum population density of 20 persons per square mile. Livestock can be kept without any form of fly-control further than adequate settlement once initial game clearance has been effected. The ecological studies on the game tsetse have shown that this species has such a marked preference for a certain plant association, forming a very limited part of the whole vegetation complex of its habitat, as to suggest that this association may be essential for the survival of the game tsetse communities throughout the year. An experiment in the clearance of this plant association is in progress. Further studies in the ecology and control of the game tsetse are in progress and projected.

Studies are being conducted into the movements along water-courses of the vegetable-eating tsetse flies already mentioned and the extent to which clearings are traversed in these movements.

Considerations of the difficulties of contacting tsetse with an insecticide and of the magnitude of the trypanosomiasis problem has led to the view that the discreet, as opposed to the widespread, use of insecticide by its application to an object definitely attractive to tsetse, such as the animal trap, has certain advantages. Further research into trapping and insecticides is therefore in progress.

Over 1,500 wild animals have been examined for trypanosome infection

as part of a programme of research in animal trypanosomiasis and all species of the common game in the northern savannah have been found harbouring the trypanosomes pathogenic to cattle (*T. vivax* and *T. congolense*) which are carried by the game tsetse (*G. morsitans*). A study is still in progress of the frequency of trypanosomiasis in domestic stock and the relation of infection rates to types of fly.

Fisheries Research

Research into all aspects of local sea and river fisheries is conducted by the Fisheries Department. The Department of Tsetse Control has given valuable assistance by conducting biological research into the fish populations of rivers cleared of tsetse fly and opened up for fishing. This research has been concentrated mainly in the Lawra district of the Northern Territories.

Veterinary Research

Much of the work carried out by the Department of Animal Health on its farms and in the field can be classed as research.

This work has included research into improved methods of immunisation against diseases, such as rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, and investigations into the potentialities of the indigenous and Nigerian Zebu stock and the improvement of the types and their production. Investigations into the feeding of farm animals and of pigs, in particular, and into the production of better and more economical types of pig by crossing with exotic breeds have been carried out.

Building Research

The laboratory of the Town and Country Planning Board continued its research into the suitability of local soils for building construction by stabilisation with Portland cement. The use of stabilised soil for building construction is still spreading rapidly and the consequent saving in capital cost both to the Government and to private users is considerable.

Investigations were also carried out into the suitability of aggregates for use in the construction of the Takoradi Harbour extension.

Medical Research

Valuable work was done during the year on onchocerciasis, a disease resulting in blindness, and on the local *Simuliidæ*—biting flies—which carry the germ. A health survey of a whole village was conducted and the results are to be published. Work was also done on pregnancy tests, the treatment of anaemia in pregnancy and other subjects.

Educational Research

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant enabled research to be undertaken into the learning and teaching of English in the Gold Coast and a preliminary survey of the ground to be covered was completed.

The purpose of the research is to study the problems of learning a second language and to investigate all the means at present in use in the teaching of English, at the same time compiling evidence (statistical and

objective as far as possible) on the effectiveness of textbooks, controlled vocabularies, syntax frequency-counts, methods, syllabuses, and the various procedures of the classroom and of teacher training.

LAND TENURE

There are two distinct systems of land administration in the Gold Coast. In the Colony and Ashanti, with the exception of a very limited area which the Government has acquired for the public service, all land is claimed by the tribal "Stools" or families or individuals. In the Northern Territories by virtue of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Cap. 121) all lands were declared to be native lands and, except that valid titles existing at the date of the Ordinance (1927) were safeguarded, native lands were placed under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, to be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the indigenous people.

Should land be required for the public service in the Colony or Ashanti it is acquired by voluntary negotiation or compulsorily and subject to the payment of compensation under the Public Lands Ordinance (Cap. 113). The compulsory powers granted by this Ordinance may, with the consent of the Governor, be used to acquire land for a municipal corporation. In the Northern Territories land required for the public service is appropriated under the Administration (Northern Territories) Ordinance (Cap. 95). On 31st December, 1949, Government held 89·431 square miles of land in the Colony, 81·047 square miles in Ashanti and 49·704 square miles in the Northern Territories.

The granting by natives of rights with respect to land in the Colony and Ashanti is regulated by the Concessions Ordinance, 1939. Broadly speaking, this Ordinance, read in conjunction with Order in Council No. 9 of 1926, requires that any grant by a native of rights over land (except land situated in a town) or over the minerals, timber or other products thereof shall be subject to judicial enquiry if the area of the land exceeds five acres in the case of a grant to a non-native, and 25 acres in the case of a grant to a native. It is the duty of the Court at the enquiry to ensure that a just bargain has been made and that the essential rights of natives living in the area are protected. The Ordinance limits the grant to a term of 99 years. On 1st January, 1950, 9,645 square miles of the Colony were the subject of concessions and 3,010 square miles of Ashanti. In Ashanti the District Commissioner is required to be present when the terms of a concession are agreed and to witness the written agreement.

The tenure of land in the Northern Territories is regulated by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Cap. 121) which provides that the Governor may issue to natives and non-natives Certificates of Occupancy relating to native land for terms not exceeding 99 years. Of the rent received one-sixth is paid into the Benefits Trust Fund established under the Benefits Trust Fund Ordinance (Cap. 88) to provide a development fund for the Northern Territories, and the balance may be remitted to the Native Authority within whose jurisdiction the land lies.

Prospecting for and mining minerals in the Northern Territories is

regulated by the Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 131) which vests all minerals in the Crown. All fees, rents and royalties received from the exercise of rights granted under that Ordinance are dealt with as explained above in connection with rents received from native lands. On 31st May, 1949, no mining leases granted under this Ordinance were extant.

For administrative purposes Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship is divided into the Northern and the Southern Sections. The Southern Section is governed under the laws applicable to the Colony and the Northern Section under the laws applicable to the Northern Territories (*vide* The Administration [Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship] Ordinance Cap. 96). On 31st December, 1949, Government held 1·329 square miles of land in the Southern Section and 3·956 square miles in the Northern Section. On 31st December, 1949, no concessions validated under the Concessions Ordinance, 1939, affecting land in the Southern Section were extant, nor were any mining leases granted under the Minerals Ordinance affecting land in the Northern Section. By virtue of the Administration (Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940, it is unlawful without, the consent of the Governor, for any native to alienate any interest in land in Togoland to any non-native.

It is impossible in a short space to give any picture of the complexities which have arisen in the Colony as a result of the impact of the needs of commerce upon the various forms of customary tenure. Suffice it to say that insecurity of title leading to involved litigation has for some years past been an obstacle to economic development. The definition of Stool boundaries and the investigation of the customary law of tenure and inheritance are now being undertaken with the object of introducing a system of registration of title adapted to the needs of the Colony.

PART III

Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

THE Gold Coast owes its name to the pioneers of trade and adventure of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries who found gold to be in common use among the local inhabitants of that part of the coast of Guinea. The present area of the Gold Coast includes three distinct territories, the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, while a narrow strip of Togoland, held under Mandate from the League of Nations since 1919 and placed under Trusteeship in 1946, is also administered by the Gold Coast Government.

The whole area lies between $1^{\circ} 14'$ East and $3^{\circ} 15'$ West Longitude and $4^{\circ} 45'$ and $11^{\circ} 10'$ North Latitude and is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the east by Togoland under French trusteeship, on the north by Haute Volta and on the west by the Ivory Coast. The total area is approximately 91,843 square miles and is made up as follows :

Gold Coast Colony	..	..	..	..	23,937	square miles
Ashanti	..	..	..	..	24,379	„ „
Northern Territories	..	..	..	..	30,486	„ „
Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship					13,041	„ „

The 334 miles of coast consist generally of a low sandy foreshore on which the Atlantic swell breaks almost unceasingly. Lagoons of brackish or fresh water are scattered along the littoral, separated from the sea by narrow strips of sandy soil. They are particularly large and numerous at the eastern end in the neighbourhood of Ada and Keta.

Of the rivers flowing into the sea, only the Ankobra, Pra and Volta have permanently open mouths and these are guarded by shallow bars.

The coastal area consists mostly of scrub land, much of which is heavily farmed and which gives way east of Accra to open plains until these in turn give way to the lagoons in the neighbourhood of the Volta mouth. At the western end, the forest belt comes close to the sea. Inland this forest belt extends northwards along the western border of the Colony and into Ashanti for some 170 miles. This forms the base of a rough triangle, the apex of which is at the junction of the Afram with the Volta, though a narrow band of forest stretches north and east from here along the Togoland hills. North of the forest belt is an area of orchard bush which dwindles to open park land in the north.

The forest area is broken up into heavily wooded hills which form steep ridges and produce valuable timber. It is here that there are heavy rains which reach their maximum at Axim in the south-west, and that cocoa is grown. There are many rivers and streams in the forest area, but

all except the largest are seasonal. In the open park land of the north the rivers are dry for most of the year, though pools are formed in the beds of the larger rivers. In the brief rainy season they become torrents flooding the country for several miles around.

The rivers generally are unnavigable except by canoes, but launches and lighters ply on the lower reaches of the Volta, Tano and Ankobra. The largest of these rivers, the Volta, is formed 310 miles from its mouth by the junction of the Black and White Voltas, both of which rise in French territory. The Black Volta enters the Gold Coast in the extreme north-west whence it forms the western boundary for some 170 miles before turning east to join, 40 miles above Yeji, the White Volta which crosses the northern boundary in the north-east between Bolgatanga and Bawku. The mouth of the Volta is constantly shifting and the bar prevents any but small coasting vessels from entering it. It is navigable for launches up to Akuse some 50 miles from the mouth. Timber logs are floated down the Ankobra for shipment at Axim and the Ofin is similarly used as far as Dunkwa, where the timber is loaded on to the railway or dealt with at local saw mills.

The one real lake is Bosumtwi, which lies in a deep almost circular depression 21 miles south-east of Kumasi. It has a diameter of about five miles and a maximum depth of 233 feet. Its steep sides form a rim between 600 and 700 feet above the surface of the water from which there is no external drainage. There is convincing evidence that this depression is an explosion caldera of volcanic origin.

There are no great mountains in the country, half of which is less than 500 feet above sea level, but in the south-western forest belt it is broken up into ridges and valleys, the ridges rising from 600 feet near the coast to over 2,000 feet between Abetifi and Begoro which lie at the eastern end of the forest belt in the chief range of hills. This range runs from a point some 20 miles north of Accra in a north-westerly direction until it crosses the western boundary into the Ivory Coast. The south-eastern end is formed by the Akwapim Hills which form a boundary to the scrub of the Accra plains. Most of the range is about 1,500 feet high, but individual peaks reach heights of approximately 2,500 feet. Another range branches north inside the western boundary, forming the eastern side of the valley of the Black Volta which cuts it off from its parent range. Its highest points are mostly between 1,000 and 1,100 feet, though one or two exceed these heights. From the Akwapim Hills in the south-east and on the east side of the Volta, which cuts between, a line of hills stretches up the boundary between British and French Togoland crossing the border north-east of Kete Krachi. The highest point in the Gold Coast—some 2,900 feet—is in this range. There is also a range which reaches over 1,300 feet stretching some 50 miles into the Gold Coast through Gambaga from the eastern boundary.

CLIMATE

The climate of the Gold Coast resembles that of other territories lying within the tropics and near the Equator. As is normal in such latitudes the weather is mainly seasonal, the climatic variations throughout the year

being related to the movement of the sun north and south of the Equator and the corresponding movement of the boundary between the moist south-westerly and dry north-easterly winds.

The moist south-westerlies (the monsoon) penetrate farthest north in the northern summer and it is during this season that most of the rain falls in the Gold Coast and the well-known West African squalls occur. Except in the north there are two rainy seasons every year in the Gold Coast with a short dry season intervening during the month of August.

The dry north-easterlies (the harmattan) penetrate farthest south, sometimes beyond the coastline, during January and February. They frequently bring particles of fine dust from beyond northern Nigeria and cause a haze which may become so thick as to impede navigation on the sea and in the air.

There are four fairly distinct climatic regions in the Gold Coast : the Coastal Belt, warm and abnormally dry; the South-west Corner, warm and wet; the Forest Belt, warm and moist; and the North, hot and dry. This division is illustrated by the following figures :

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Mean Rain- fall</i>	<i>Mean Max. Temp.</i>	<i>Mean Relative Humidity</i>
Coastal Belt ..	Accra	29 ins.	86°F.	82%
South-west Corner	Axim	82 ins.	83°F.	86%
Forest Belt ..	Kumasi	58 ins.	86°F.	84%
North	Tamale	43 ins.	92°F.	61%

The weather during 1949 was marked by a late beginning generally of the wet-season, and by very heavy local rainfalls which resulted in structural damage and the interruption of communications. As is usual with rainfalls due mainly to thunderstorms and showers, there were many local variations from average figures.

Chapter 2 : History

The history of the peoples of the Gold Coast before the fifteenth century is derived from obscure traditions and much of their later history is based only on memories preserved in tribal tales and folklore. Early tribal history is based largely on traditions of movement and of associations with earlier homes. Not even after their coming to the Gold Coast did the tribes abide in any one place and boundary disputes resulting from the pressure of movement were the occasion of frequent internecine strife.

The peoples of the Gold Coast are all negro. The Akan tribes form the principal group and there is reason to believe that they arrived in three waves, the origins of their present divisions. According to this conjecture, the first wave consisting of the Guans and kindred peoples, came down the Volta valley, and possessed themselves, probably as early as A.D. 1200, of a crescent of land stretching from Bole through Salaga, Krachi, Anum and Accra, as far west as Winneba. The second wave, from which the Fantes are descended, seems to have made its way down the Ofin and the Pra, reaching the coast about 1300 and spreading eastward

through Cape Coast until it came in contact with the Guans. The third wave, the source of the Twi peoples, came straight down between the earlier settlers, filling up Ashanti and Akim.

The tribes of the south-east, the Ewes, the Gas, the Adangmes and the Krobos, appear to have arrived after the Akans. Tradition places their original homes in widely scattered parts of what is now Nigeria.

The early history of the Northern Territories is obscure. Part of the area and some of the tribes now living there were probably subject in medieval times to one or other of the two great medieval kingdoms of Melle and Songhai in the Western Sudan.

The present inhabitants of the Gold Coast appear, therefore, to have arrived for the most part during the last seven centuries. There are, however, traces of earlier inhabitants, particularly along the coast, where fragments of older tribes speaking languages different from the Akan dialects are still to be found. The older inhabitants were probably either overrun by the Akans or driven southward to the coast. Traces are fairly widespread of a stone age culture, unconnected by any tradition with the present tribes, which may have belonged to older races. The present tribes had a metal culture as far back as European records go. The original trade with the Europeans was for gold, and gold dust was used as currency until the introduction of European coins at the end of the eighteenth century.

The first authenticated landing of Europeans on the Gold Coast was made by the Portuguese in 1470. They made a treaty with the Chief of Elmina and shortly afterwards built Elmina Castle of material brought from Portugal.

A papal award of 1494 granted the Portuguese a trade monopoly which was disregarded by adventurers from several nations, including the Spanish and the English. The first recorded English trading voyage to the coast was made in 1553 in the reign of Queen Mary by Thomas Windham. The Dutch had begun to trade on the coast by 1595, captured Elmina in 1637 and finally drove the Portuguese from the coast in 1642. The Swedes arrived about 1640 and are recorded as having been in possession of Usu lodge at Christiansborg in 1645. This they lost to the Danes who had arrived about 1642 and the Swedes departed in 1657 to return no more. The Brandenburgers, who arrived in 1682, built three forts, but they remained on the coast only until 1708. Only the English, the Danes and the Dutch survived into the nineteenth century and by treaties made in 1850 and 1872, the Danes and Dutch withdrew, leaving the English the sole masters of the coast.

The original commerce of the coast was in gold, ivory and spices, but this was soon overshadowed by the slave trade. The Portuguese were engaged in slaving by 1497; during the next century other nations followed their example. This trade retained its importance until the early part of the nineteenth century when England and Denmark declared it illegal and the British Navy proceeded to suppress it.

From 1618 to 1820 a series of English companies traded on the Gold Coast under Royal Charter or Act of Parliament but opposition in England to royal monopolies led to the passing of an Act in 1698 which opened

the coast trade to all His Majesty's subjects for thirteen years, and granted the then existing company the right of levying a 10 per cent duty to defray the cost of maintaining the forts and garrisons for the general protection of commerce. This duty was, however, evaded and the cost of upkeep fell on the company which, no longer able to compete with private traders, began to decline. In 1712 the Act was renewed, but the company's position became impossible, and in 1730 Parliament voted an annual allowance of £10,000 towards the upkeep of the forts. The company was replaced in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants and an Act of Parliament transferred the forts and possessions to the new company and provided for an allowance of £10,000 to £15,000 a year for the maintenance of the forts. Membership of this company was open to all British merchants.

The company's principal local officer was the Governor at Cape Coast who had under him commandants in the other forts. In these forts were the secretaries and writers, factors and military garrisons. The company carried on satisfactorily until the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, but the agitation for the abolition of the trade directed a good deal of attention in England toward the coast and the company came under criticism. The growing power of the Ashantis and their periodical incursions also began to hamper the internal trade on which the forts depended and in 1819 it was decided that the government of the settlements should be vested in the Crown. An Act of Parliament was accordingly passed in 1821 which dissolved the company, transferred its possessions and forts to the Crown and placed them under the Governor of Sierra Leone.

The history of the present inhabitants of the Gold Coast is marked from the beginning by recurrent tribal warfare. Many of the coastal tribes, though interested in trade, were so small and poorly organised that neighbouring tribes, led by warlike and ambitious leaders, did not hesitate to attack them in the quest for that most highly prized of commodities, the slave. Of these warlike tribes the Ashantis were the most prominent and their power overshadowed the land for more than two centuries. The confederacy of Ashanti tribes on which this power was based had already become influential by 1640: Osei Tutu, who became King in 1698, founded Kumasi and raised it to pre-eminence. Legend has it that during his reign, Akomfo-Anotchi, the fetish priest, plucked the Ashanti Golden Stool from the sky and told the people that it contained their national soul; this belief has inspired the Ashantis down to the present time.

By the end of the eighteenth century, the Ashantis' power, confined in Osei Tutu's reign to a small area round Kumasi, was supreme over a wide territory. The Ashantis did not, however, attempt any permanent occupation of the lands under their sway, nor did they establish in them any effective administration. The exaction of tribute was their first concern, and they were always prepared to march against any who refused to pay or who rebelled against their sovereignty.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Ashantis were beginning to look south and the Fante tribes, who now became the object of

their attacks, turned for protection to the British. In 1806 began the series of seven Ashanti wars, which ended only with the campaign of 1900. The first three, though waged for the most part only between the Ashantis and the southern tribes whose lands they had invaded, led to some conflict with the British and seriously interfered with trade.

By the treaty which was made with them in 1817, the Ashantis undertook not to attack the tribes allied to the British without first lodging a complaint with the Company's Governor. Failure to take action when a complaint was subsequently laid caused the Ashantis to repudiate the treaty.

Relations between the British and the Ashantis were still strained in 1821 when the Home Government, after dissolving the company by Act of Parliament, assumed direct control of the settlements and placed them under the Governor of Sierra Leone. When the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles McCarthy, arrived in the Gold Coast in 1822 he ignored the Ashantis and strengthened his ties with the Fantes. This policy was regarded as hostile by the Ashantis and they went to war, defeating the small English force and the Fante levies at Insamankow in 1824. The Governor was killed. Although the British retaliated by defeating the Ashantis at Dodowa in 1826, the Home Government decided to order the withdrawal of British forces from the coast, though it agreed to authorise a Committee of Merchants in London to administer the forts through its own Governor in Cape Coast.

The new Governor, Captain George Maclean, inaugurated a successful policy of peace by a treaty which he concluded with the Ashantis in 1831. Apart from a minor incursion by the Ashantis into the Colony in 1853, peace reigned for 30 years, though relations slowly deteriorated and the Governor's refusal to return some escaped slaves led to the outbreak of the fifth Ashanti war.

The British, seeking to protect the southern tribes against Ashanti invasions, prepared to attack Kumasi. They were, however, inadequately supported from home and obliged, after an indecisive campaign, to withdraw from the Pra. The Home Government was, therefore, compelled to consider effective steps to ensure peace, and when the Ashantis again attacked the coastal tribes in 1873 the Home Government, convinced of the need for firm measures, sent out Sir Garnet Wolseley as Governor and Commander-in-Chief with a large body of European and West Indian troops. He drove the Ashantis from the areas south of the Pra, pursued them into the heart of their country and razed Kumasi to the ground. By a treaty of peace made at Fomena, the Ashantis undertook to maintain perpetual peace, to pay an indemnity, to withdraw their forces from the south and abandon all claims upon it and to allow freedom of trade.

In 1881 another dispute led to the despatch of Government troops to Prasu to protect the Colony. Difficulties were temporarily settled after prolonged negotiations, but the Ashantis still constituted a threat to the peace of the land. The Governor finally charged the Ashantis with violating the treaty of Fomena, with molesting traders, with failing to keep open the roads to the coast and with continuing to sacrifice human

beings. He demanded that they should receive a British Resident and pay an indemnity. The Ashantis failed to comply with this ultimatum and a British force marched to Kumasi in 1896, removed to Cape Coast the Paramount Chief of the Ashantis and his principal followers and deported the Chief to the Seychelles. The campaign was bloodless, but the Ashantis were by no means reconciled to the loss of their leaders, and when Sir Frederick Hodgson, the Governor, at a formal meeting with the Ashantis at Kumasi in March, 1900, demanded the surrender of the Golden Stool, the Ashantis rose in rebellion and a difficult campaign followed which pacified the country, established law and order and made trade safe. The Chiefs gradually came in to tender their submission and have ever since remained loyal.

The Golden Stool was the source of further agitation in 1920, when a chance discovery of its hiding place showed that it had been despoiled of its rich adornments. The Ashantis gathered in Kumasi, but were reassured by an official announcement that the Government had no designs on the Stool and would assist in the detection and punishment of its despoilers. In making this announcement, the Government acknowledged its understanding of the significance of the Stool to the Ashanti people as the shrine of the soul of the nation. The thieves were caught and punished and the Ashantis remained loyal. In 1924 the Chief was allowed to return from the Seychelles and was installed as Kumasihene in 1926. His successor was made Asantehene in 1935.

About the time of the 1896 campaign, the English, impelled not only by the advance of the French and Germans into the hinterland of the Ivory Coast, Togoland and Dahomey but also by the depredations of the slave raider Samori, concluded treaties of trade and protection with several tribes north of Ashanti and established a protectorate over the area now known as the Northern Territories. Boundary Commissions in 1898 and 1899 delimited the borders of the Gold Coast and neighbouring French and German territories. After the war of 1914-18, part of the German Colony of Togo was placed under British administration by a mandate of the League of Nations and has been governed as part of the Gold Coast ever since.

In 1850 the Gold Coast was separated from Sierra Leone and constituted a separate Colony with its own Legislative Council. The Supreme Court was established by Ordinance in 1852. The forts and settlements were at this time regarded as the Colony, their dependencies only as protected territories.

After the fifth Ashanti War, a Select Committee complained that the protectorate, though imposing heavy burdens on the Home Government, brought no advantages in return. The chiefs were, therefore, encouraged to lean as little as possible on British protection and in 1866 the Gold Coast was again placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. This restricted policy lasted until after the sixth Ashanti War of 1873-74, when it became clear that the country needed not only protection but a regular and permanent administration. The departure of the Danes in 1850 and the Dutch in 1872 made it easier for the British to raise revenue and govern the territory effectively and paved the way for a new charter,

granted in 1874, which suspended the earlier enactment of 1866 and constituted a new Colony of the Gold Coast and Lagos. The Colony itself was limited to the forts and settlements, but other territory under British influence was declared a protectorate which, in 1874, was the subject of an Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. A Legislative Council was constituted with power to legislate for an undefined area. In 1886 Lagos became a separate Colony. The boundaries of the Gold Coast Colony and Protectorate were, however, still undefined. In 1895 the term "protectorate" was abandoned and all territory in the Gold Coast under the Queen's jurisdiction was described as a "Colony". The assumption by Britain of full responsibility for the government of the Gold Coast dates only from 1901, in which year, after the last Ashanti War, Orders in Council were passed which annexed as a Colony by settlement all territories in the Gold Coast south of Ashanti; declared Ashanti a Colony by conquest and the Northern Territories a Protectorate under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890. The boundaries defined in these Orders in Council were adjusted in 1906 and extended in 1919 to include British mandated Togoland. The year 1901 thus marks a distinct break with the past and the beginning of a new chapter in Gold Coast history. During the succeeding years attention has been increasingly devoted to the establishment of law and order and an adequate judicial system, economic and social progress, and to political and constitutional development designed to fit the Gold Coast people to take their place in the community of nations.

By a new constitution promulgated in 1925, the old Legislative Council, composed of ex-officio and a few nominated members, was replaced by a partly elected Council retaining an official majority. The authority of the Council was limited to the Colony; for Ashanti and the Northern Territories the Governor legislated alone. Provision was made for the direct election by ballot of members to represent certain municipal areas, and councils of chiefs were established in each of the three provinces of the Colony to elect from their numbers representatives of the rural areas.

This Council was reconstituted in 1946 to become the first of all African colonial legislatures boasting a non-official majority. Representatives from Ashanti took their seats for the first time, but the Governor continued to legislate alone for the Northern Territories. It was, however, provided that when it became more developed, the North too might send its representatives to the Council.

In 1948, as a result of the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry into the underlying causes of disturbances which had occurred earlier in that year and of His Majesty's Government's comments thereon, a fully representative all-African Committee was appointed to examine the various proposals for constitutional reform contained in the Commission's report. The Committee reported to the Governor in August, 1949. Its report, which puts forward far-reaching proposals for the establishment on a fully representative basis, of all bodies responsible for the Government of the Gold Coast, has been accepted by His Majesty's Government as a workable plan within the frame-work of which constitutional advance may take place.

The social and economic history of the Gold Coast in the twentieth century has been accelerated by a number of influences and in particular by the spread of education and the development of the cocoa industry.

The prosperity of the various African companies for nearly four centuries depended in large measure on the slave trade. Its suppression in the nineteenth century, coinciding with the Ashanti wars, reduced commerce on the coast to straits from which it revived only when the security of Captain Maclean's administration fostered the development of the palm oil trade. Vegetable oils remained for several decades one of the principal objects of commerce on the coast. This and other trades were, however, displaced in importance by the cocoa industry which from small beginnings rapidly expanded in the new century until the Gold Coast became the world's largest producer, and cocoa the key to the country's prosperity. This prosperity is being threatened by swollen shoot, a serious and contagious virus disease of cocoa whose depredations constitute a grave menace to the economy of the country. A strenuous campaign based on the best scientific advice and research is being waged by Government and slow but steady progress is being made in the eradication of the diseased trees and the rehabilitation of the devastated areas.

From the days of the Portuguese, gold attracted to the coast adventurers of many nations : in recent times the prosperity of the Gold Coast has been increased by the discovery and working of diamonds, manganese and bauxite and by the rapid expansion of the timber industry.

Takoradi Harbour, built during the governorship of Sir Gordon Guggisberg and opened in 1928, has become the economic gateway of the country and contributes greatly to its prosperity and development.

The pioneers of education in the Gold Coast were the Wesleyan and Basel missions of the early nineteenth century. They were followed by many others, the Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic being prominent among them. Education was for many years left entirely to the missions, assisted in the latter part of the century by increasing subventions from Government. Throughout the present century Government, though continuing its aid to the missions, has built many schools of its own and Native Authorities have taken an increasingly prominent part in the extension of schooling facilities. Government has in these and other ways, pursued a policy of wide educational expansion of which the opening of Achimota College in 1924 afforded notable evidence and the establishment of the University College in 1948 a proof of continued progress.

Chapter 3 : Administration and Public Relations

The Governor and Executive Council

The Gold Coast is administered on behalf of the Crown by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated 7th March, 1946. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioners of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, the Attorney-General, the

Financial Secretary, and the Director of Medical Services, together with Appointed Members who at present number four—the Secretary for Rural Development and three African non-officials.

Political Administration

For administrative purposes the Gold Coast is divided into three areas, the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, each administered on behalf of the Governor by a Chief Commissioner. The Southern and Northern sections of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship are administered respectively by the Chief Commissioners of the Colony and the Northern Territories.

Each of the three areas is divided into Districts, each in charge of a Senior District Commissioner or District Commissioner, responsible to the Chief Commissioner. Amongst many other duties, District Commissioners are chairmen of their respective local development committees. These were established in 1949 with limited funds at their disposal (totalling £110,000 for the whole of the Gold Coast) with two main objects: firstly, to bring together for effective and executive team-work the field staff of all Government departments and representatives of all important local interests; secondly, to promote self-help in local communities by providing assistance in cases where the community is prepared to give free labour.

Legislative Council

The Governor is empowered to enact Ordinances for the Colony and Ashanti with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1946. The Governor has certain reserve powers in regard to legislation but they have not been used. He has full powers in matters of staff.

The Legislative Council consists of a President appointed by the Governor; six ex-officio members, who are those who serve on the Executive Council with the exception of the Director of Medical Services; 18 elected members, of whom nine represent the Colony and are elected by the Joint Provincial Council, four represent Ashanti and are elected by the Ashanti Confederacy Council, and five represent the municipalities of Accra (two), Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi, and Kumasi (one each); and six members nominated by the Governor. The nominated members at present serving represent, *inter alia*, the interests of the churches, the mines, commerce, and the ex-servicemen.

Legislation for the Northern Territories is enacted by the Governor. This is often effected by extending to the Northern Territories the operation of laws enacted by the Legislative Council, but in certain matters it is necessary for the Governor to enact separate legislation.

The laws in force in the Colony and the Northern Territories are normally applicable in the Southern and Northern Sections of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship respectively, but the Governor has power to enact separate legislation for Togoland in the interests of the Trust Territory and has done so in relation to local administration.

The 1946 constitution of the Gold Coast differs from the previous constitution mainly in that Ashanti is brought into the Legislative Council which had formerly legislated only for the Colony; and in that there is a majority of elected members in place of the earlier official majority. The Gold Coast was the first Colony in tropical Africa to be granted a Legislative Council with an elected unofficial majority.

Elections for the present Council were held in June, 1946.

A Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, Central Advisory Committees on Education, Agriculture and Rural Development and the Economic Development Committee play a major part in the planning of Government policy and form an important link between Government and the people in financial and executive matters.

During 1949 three events of outstanding constitutional importance took place. First, in August, the Committee on Constitutional Reform submitted its Report: this all-African Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Coussey to examine proposals for constitutional and political advance. An outline of the report (completed after eight months' deliberations) is published as Appendix I, which also contains a summary of the views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The report was debated in December by the legislature which accepted the Committee's proposals as modified by H. M. Government and appointed committees to consider various problems arising out of the implementation of the proposals with a view to the early introduction of the new constitution. The second outstanding event was the appointment by the Governor, in October, of the Honourable Emmanuel Charles Quist, O.B.E., an African Barrister-at-Law and one of the Members of the Legislative Council elected by the Joint Provincial Council, to be President of the Council: the presidency had formerly always been held by the Governor. Thirdly, in December the Gold Coast and Ashanti (Legislative Council) (Amendment No. 2) Order in Council, 1949 was published. This Order makes provision for the election of a Southern Togoland Member of the Council, on which the peoples of Southern Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship have not hitherto been directly represented.

Area Councils

The Eastern and Western Provincial Councils, while continuing on occasions to meet separately, now generally meet together as the Joint Provincial Council to deliberate on matters affecting the welfare and interests of persons in the Colony proper. The Joint Provincial Council has a Standing Committee of 12 (six from each Provincial Council), which meets in Cape Coast once a quarter. All Bills which are to be introduced into the Legislative Council are referred first to the Joint Provincial Council for its views and comments.

In Southern Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship a separate Council with similar functions was constituted during the year at the wish of the inhabitants. Its first meeting was due to take place early in 1950, principally for the purpose of electing a member to the Legislative Council.

In Ashanti, the old Confederacy was restored in January, 1935, when

a Native Authority, known as the Ashanti Confederacy Council, was constituted under the Presidency of the Asantehene. In May, 1947, its membership was increased to allow for greater representation of the more populous divisions. In addition to its power to elect the four Ashanti members of the Legislative Council, the Confederacy may make Orders and Rules and may keep a Treasury. All these powers are exercised.

In December, 1946, a Northern Territories Territorial Council was formed. Its functions are at present deliberative and advisory and it has no legal status. This Territorial Council has served the purpose of bringing together the chiefs or their representatives from the several states and has broken down the barriers of insularity which formerly prevailed. The Council meets under the presidency of the Chief Commissioner.

Municipal Councils

In Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi-Takoradi there are established Town Councils with a majority of elected members. Kumasi Town Council has an equal number of elected and nominated members.

The Sekondi-Takoradi Council was established only in 1946, although Sekondi had had a Town Council with an official majority for 42 years. The Cape Coast constitution was also revised during 1946 so as to provide an elected majority. The Accra and Kumasi municipal bodies are also, in their present form, only a few years old though the Accra Council was established in 1898 and the Kumasi Public Health Board in 1925.

Each Council is invested with powers and duties to carry out the usual municipal services. The revenue of these Councils is derived principally from town rates and various licence fees, supplemented by annual grants from Government.

There is a statutory Sanitary Board in the Ashanti mining town of Obuasi, while sanitary committees with advisory functions have also been established in other of the smaller towns.

Native Administration

In all parts of the Gold Coast, apart from the municipalities, local government is in the hands of Native Authorities and subordinate Native Authorities. These are normally traditional bodies whose powers have been given legal force by Government recognition. They therefore consist mainly of chiefs, who are invariably assisted in their respective spheres of authority by councils of elders and sub-chiefs who are, generally speaking, representatives of the various sections of the community. The chiefs and elders usually owe their position to heredity according to family groups and to election by the representatives of their people. The Government does not interfere in the selection of chiefs but controls only the appointment of statutory Native Authorities. Many of the Native Authorities and State Councils now include non-chiefs.

The Native Authorities are charged with the maintenance of law and order in their areas of jurisdiction and with the general welfare of their people. They are given such supervision and guidance as may be necessary by Administrative Officers. They are empowered to make by-laws and to impose an annual rate.

Lack of adequate financial resources and control has hitherto proved the greatest obstacle to the successful working of Native Authorities, particularly in Ashanti and the Colony. In the Northern Territories local government was not formalised until 1932 and from the start was built up on a firm foundation of good accounting and regular taxation. Until recent years, however, many Native Authorities in the Colony and Ashanti had long histories of political instability and ineffective control of public funds. One of the results of this was that almost all the local revenue was spent on administration and the repayment of debts incurred in political disputes. Little remained for expenditure on social and development services and it is not surprising that people were reluctant to pay any taxes.

In recent years and particularly following the enactment of the Native Authority (Colony) Ordinance in 1944, the finances of Native Authorities have been made subject to firmer control. During 1948, Native Authority finance accounting instructions were drawn up and given the force of law. The Government Audit Department then assumed responsibility for the audit of all Native Authority accounts and inspections are carried out at six monthly intervals. The assistance and advice which the Director of Audit and his staff give in this field are of great value both to the Native Authorities and the Administration and a considerable improvement has been apparent in the manner in which Native Authority accounts are kept. The confidence of the people—and of the Government—in Native Authority treasuries is growing, with the result that there is an overall increase each year in the amount paid by the people in annual rates. Revenue from other sources, including Government grants-in-aid, has also increased considerably. In 1949 a new and more flexible system of assessing the amounts of grants payable to individual Native Authorities was introduced and provision increased to £390,000.

In the Colony, where many of the traditional states are small both in area and in financial resources, the advantages of federation to establish larger financial units and reduce overhead charges have been pointed out by Government. As a result 32 states, formerly separate Native Authorities, have federated in varying numbers to form nine Confederacy Native Authorities. During the year, the Atando Native Authority was established, a federation of three independent divisions in Southern Togoland, bringing the total number of Native Authorities in the Colony up to 48. In 1949 also, the old Native Administration (Southern Section of Togoland, under British Mandate) Ordinance was replaced, at the wish of the people of Southern Togoland, by the Native Authority (Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship) Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely those of the Native Authority (Colony) Ordinance, 1944, in force in the Colony proper.

In Ashanti there are now 25 Divisions in the Ashanti Confederacy; these are subordinate only to the Confederacy Council. There are in addition three Native Authorities in Ashanti not within the Confederacy's orbit. The Kumasi Divisional Council includes a representative of each ward of the town of Kumasi and representatives of the geographical areas

in which the Division is organised; this organisation is arranged for administrative convenience and takes the place of the previous very centralised system. The ward representatives are nominated by the Asantehene, and they include several of the elected members of the Kumasi Town Council; the area representatives are elected by the chiefs in the area, usually on the recommendation of area committees—these committees, whose members are appointed by groups of villages and need not be (and usually are not) Stool holders, are very active bodies which deal with the greater portion of the routine administrative work of an area. At full Divisional Council meetings, the area representatives, who need not be, but usually are, Stool holders, are grouped round the various Kumasi clan chiefs, the intention being that these chiefs shall act as a liaison between the central Native Authority Administration and the areas and shall take a personal interest in the affairs of the areas grouped round them. In practice this has not yet proved very effective.

In the Attabubu, Asokore, Juaben, Kokofu and Wenchi Divisions, and in the Ejura and Effiduase sub-Divisions, a representative of the Zongo (which is the principal “stranger” settlement) is a member of the Council and therefore of the Native Authority. He is also a member of the Native Court. In the Kokofu Division, seven non-traditional members, all nominated, have been added to the Council to represent various interests.

The system of local government in the Northern Territories is based on the Native Administrations, of which there are 13, including the two Confederacies of Lawra and Kassena-Nankani. These in turn are divided into 80 subordinate Native Authorities, including the two embryo municipalities of Bawku and Bolgatanga, each of which is a subordinate Native Authority. Tentative measures are also being taken to inaugurate municipal government in Tamale. Every Native Authority has formed a Finance Committee consisting of both Chiefs and commoners.

The Native Administration in Prang is based on the Hausa and other “stranger” inhabitants who control the cattle trade on which the prosperity of Prang depends and who constitute the vast majority of the population. In all other cases local government has been developed from the historical political structure of the indigenous population.

Public Relations

The activities of the Public Relations Department were expanded during the year in furtherance of its function to interpret the Government to the people, Great Britain and the Commonwealth to the Gold Coast and the Gold Coast to countries overseas. The regional basis on which the department is now run has proved highly successful and has made it possible to attend in greater detail to matters of distribution of printed matter, cinema van itineraries, and news collection and dissemination. In Ashanti a start has been made with District Public Relations Panels which have met monthly to discuss affairs and the best local means of publicising them.

Seven mobile cinema vans and three city cinema units gave some 1,200 performances during the year. The film library was again increased and the popularity of the documentary film and newsreel has been still

further established. Additional filmstrips were supplied for filmstrip projectors on loan to educational establishments, and loudspeaker vans made clear public address possible at a number of meetings and rallies.

The *Gold Coast Bulletin*, with a new layout, continued to appear weekly. By the end of the year the number of copies printed each week had increased from 16,000 to 27,000. For the British Industries Fair, 1949, an illustrated booklet was produced and 30,000 copies were distributed free: it contained 36 pages of photogravure material with two coloured maps, and had a bias towards the timber industry, since this was the main feature of the Gold Coast stand at the Fair.

Relations with the Press were cordial. Six papers were enabled by Government subsidy to take Reuter's Coastal Service twice daily and made extensive use of it. All papers availed themselves of the London Press Service, while of the department's Press releases 996 out of 1,019 were published.

Twelve Press conferences were arranged during 1949. These were with heads of departments and distinguished visitors from overseas.

Twelve thousand, eight hundred and twelve photographs on Commonwealth and international subjects, mainly from the Central Office of Information, were distributed to schools, community centres, clubs, etc. The number of display sheets produced, made up of photographs, usually of local subjects, was doubled. Altogether 512 display sheets were shown on display boards on a roster basis. The department has taken over the West African Photographic Service from the West African Council. Nearly 500 picture sheets were produced and distributed throughout the Gold Coast.

For the distribution section the major regular commitment was the distribution of 27,000 copies of the *Gold Coast Bulletin* each week. In addition *Today* (54,000), the Coussey Report in Outline (80,000), Gaskiya (in Hausa) (40,500) and 58,000 posters, brochures and booklets about the Royal Family were distributed.

The Film Section was reorganised into the Gold Coast Film Unit working on a 35mm. production basis. In addition to three cine-magazines two major films have been made, one on nutrition entitled *Amenu's Child*, and the other, *New Horizons*, dealing with education.

A number of special publicity campaigns were undertaken, the two most important being in connection with cocoa and savings. Advertising space was purchased in eight newspapers to assist in bringing home to the general public the importance of the cocoa industry to the country. Sixty-three savings releases were published in the newspapers, in space given free of charge, and food production and road safety campaigns were also launched. The department was responsible for the itineraries of seven savings vans which toured the Colony and Ashanti.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

British standard weights and measures are used. Inspection and testing is carried out by Superior Police Officers who are qualified Inspectors of Weights and Measures. In addition Inspectors and Sub-

Inspectors have been appointed Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures. Of the 587 weighing machines and sets of weights tested during 1949, 229 were rejected.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

In 1948, 18 newspapers were published regularly. The total number published in 1949 reached 21 but the appearance of several was of short duration. The following papers appeared during the year and were printed in English with the exception of *Amansuon* which is in the Fanti language :

DAILY

<i>The African Morning Post</i> , Accra	founded	1935	Editor :	Mr. Akiyemi Akiwumi
<i>The Spectator Daily</i> , Accra	„	1938	„	Mr. R. B. Wuta-Ofei
<i>The Daily Echo</i> , Accra	„	1939	„	Mr. Henry B. Cole
<i>The Ashanti Pioneer</i> , Kumasi	„	1939	„	Mr. S. Arthur
<i>The Accra Evening News</i> , Accra	„	1948	„	Mr. Kwame Nkrumah
<i>The Star of West Africa</i> , Cape Coast	„	1948	„	Mr. W. Owen Essuman
<i>The Gold Coast Express</i> , Accra	„	1948	„	Mr. John Dumoga
<i>The African National Times</i> , Accra	„	1949	„	Mr. E. W. Adjaye
<i>The Cape Coast Daily Mail</i> , Cape Coast	„	1949	„	Mr. Kofi Baako
<i>The Morning Telegraph</i> , Sekondi	„	1949	„	Mr. J. A. Afriyie
<i>The Gold Coast Daily News & The Gold Coast Outlook</i> , Accra }	„	1949	„	Mr. Charles Deller

TWICE WEEKLY

<i>The Ashanti Times</i> , Obuasi	„	1947	„	Mr. R. J. Rollason
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THRICE WEEKLY

<i>The West African Monitor</i> , Cape Coast	„	1947	„	Mr. J. T. O. Gyebi
<i>The Talking Drums</i> , Accra	„	1949	„	Mr. Moses Danquah

WEEKLY

<i>The Gold Coast Independent</i> , Accra	„	1918	„	Mr. Augustus Bruce
<i>The Gold Coast Observer</i> , Cape Coast	„	1940	„	Mr. J. H. Grahl
<i>The "Amansuon"</i> , Cape Coast	„	1943	„	Mr. J. M. Awotwi
<i>The Standard</i> , Cape Coast	„		„	Father Diercix
<i>The Ghana Statesman</i> , Accra	„	1948	„	Mr. M. K. Apaloo
<i>The "Vox Populi"</i> , Accra	„	1948	„	Mr. T. G. Thompson

The *Gold Coast Bulletin*, published by the Government Public Relations Department, is referred to in Part III, Chapter 3.

Chapter 6 : Reading List

The material for this chapter is largely taken from "A Bibliography of the Gold Coast" by A. W. Cardinall, published by the Government Printer, Accra in 1931, but also includes a number of additional books mainly published between 1931 and 1950.

WORKS PRIMARILY DEVOTED TO THE GOLD COAST

- Beckett, W. H. Aokoaso, a Survey of a Gold Coast Village. Published for London School of Economics by Percy Lund, Humphries, 1943.
- Burns, Sir A. C. Colonial Civil Servant. Allen & Unwin, 1949. Has the fullest published account of the famous Kibi murders.
- Cardinall, A. W. The Gold Coast, 1931. A review of conditions in the Gold Coast in 1931 as compared with those of 1921. (Government Printing Department, Accra—no date.)
- Claridge, W. W. A History of the Gold Coast and Ashanti. Two volumes. John Murray, 1915. This is the most important work yet published concerning the history of the Gold Coast.
- Crooks, Major J. J. Records relating to the Gold Coast Settlements from 1750–1874. Dublin, Brown and Nolan, 1923. A valuable correlation of official documents relating to that period.
- Irvine, F. R. The Fishes and Fisheries of the Gold Coast. Crown Agents, 1947.
- Rattray, R. S. Ashanti Law and Custom. Oxford University Press, 1929.
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- Shephard, Prof. C. Y. Report on the Economics of Peasant Agriculture in the Gold Coast. Accra, 1936.
- Smith, E. W. Aggrey of Africa. S.C.M. Press, 1929.
- Ward, W. E. A short History of the Gold Coast. Written specially for schools and founded on the standard works. Longmans, 1945.
- Ward, W. E. History of the Gold Coast. Allen & Unwin, 1949.
- Wight, Martin. The Gold Coast Legislative Council. Faber, 1947.

WORKS ON AFRICAN AND COLONIAL MATTERS OF APPLICATION TO THE GOLD COAST

- Adams, Captain John. Remarks on the Country extending from Cape Palmas to the River Congo, including observations on the manners and customs of the inhabitants. With an appendix containing an account of the European Trade with the West Coast of Africa. London, 1823.
- Barth. Travels in Central Africa. Five volumes. Second edition. Longmans, 1857.
- Bosman, W. A new and accurate description of the Coast of Guinea divided into the Gold, the Slave and the Ivory Coasts. London, 1705. Usually recognised as the standard work concerning the Gold Coast of this period. An edition was privately printed in 1896 by Sir Alfred Jones.
- Dalziel, J. M. The useful plants of West Tropical Africa. Crown Agents, 1937.
- Evans, I. L. The British in Tropical Africa. Cambridge University Press, 1928.
- Fortes, M. and Evans-Pritchard, E. E. African Political Systems. Oxford University Press, 1940.
- Frankel, Prof. S. H. Capital Investment in Africa. Oxford University Press, 1938.
- Hailey, Lord. An African Survey. Oxford University Press, 1938.
- Lugard, Lord. The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa. Blackwood, 1922.
- Meek, C. K. Land Law and Custom in the Colonies. Oxford University Press, 1946.
- Pim, Sir A. Colonial Agricultural Production. Oxford University Press, 1948.
- Pim, Sir A. The Financial and Economic History of Tropical Africa. Clarendon Press, 1940.
- Smith, E. W. The Golden Stool. Edinburgh House Press, 1927.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable from H. M. Stationery Office)

- Report of the Commission on the Marketing of West African Cocoa* (Nowell Commission). Cmd. 5845, 1938.
- Report on Cocoa Control in West Africa, 1939–43, and Statement on Future Policy.* Cmd. 6554, 1944.

- Statement on the Future Marketing of West African Cocoa.* Cmd. 6950, 1946.
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Swollen Shoot Disease of Cacao in the Gold Coast.* Colonial No. 236, 1949.
- Labour Conditions in West Africa.* Cmd. 6277, 1941.
- Report of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa.* Cmd. 6655, 1945.
- Report of the Commission on the Civil Services of British West Africa.* Colonial No. 209, 1947.
- Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in the Gold Coast, 1948.* Colonial No. 231, 1948.
- Statement by His Majesty's Government on the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in the Gold Coast, 1948.* Colonial No. 232, 1948.
- Gold Coast. Report to H.E. the Governor by the Committee on Constitutional Reform (Coussey Committee).* Colonial No. 248, 1949.
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APPENDIX I

The Coussey Report in Outline

INTRODUCTION

The Report is designed to ensure that the people of the Gold Coast shall become responsible for the conduct of public affairs at all levels, subject only to the ultimate responsibility of the Governor. In the words of His Excellency :

“The proposals now put forward provide for the establishment, on a fully representative basis, of all bodies responsible for the Government of the Gold Coast, from the smallest local council to the central bodies where policy is determined for the country as a whole.”

2. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has welcomed the Report in the following words :

“I wish to make it clear at the outset that, subject to the observations which I shall make later in this Despatch, His Majesty’s Government accept the proposals put forward in the Report as providing a workable plan within the framework of which constitutional development in the Gold Coast can now proceed.”

The nature of these observations, and the manner in which they affect the Report of the Committee, are set out below.

3. The recommendations made by the Coussey Committee fall into five main heads :

- Local Government.
- Regional Administrations.
- The Legislature.
- The Executive.
- The Governor’s Reserve Powers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Present System

4. The Native Authorities, through which local government is at present mainly carried on, are the same as the old State Councils with modern administrative powers given to them. The Committee considers, however, that they have faults, including (a) the fact that only chiefs, or people nominated by them, are represented on the authorities; (b) the illiteracy of most of the members; (c) the large size of the councils and (d) the lack of suitable staff and of money to provide local services.

5. The Native Authorities have in recent years made much progress but they could do better if the defects mentioned were removed. The Committee proposes, therefore, that entirely new councils, more democratic in composition, should be established. The experience and the wisdom of the old councils built up over many generations would not be lost, as the new councils would draw on the old for some of their members

and the chiefs would continue to play important roles. The position of chiefs means so much to people of the Gold Coast that to deny them a place in the new constitution would be unwise.

Principles

6. The Report lays much stress on the need to develop a sound local government system in the Gold Coast as the foundation for the central Government. The recommendations are based on the principles that :

- (a) the new system must be sufficiently flexible to allow for different rates of development in different parts of the country;
- (b) it must be democratic;
- (c) it must be developed from existing traditional institutions;
- (d) it must be responsible; and, finally,
- (e) it must be efficient.

Without responsibility and efficiency, there can be no real progress.

Recommendations

7. The new councils would be separate and different from the old State Councils and would be called Local Authorities. They would be established by legislation and have their powers and functions laid down. The State Councils would remain and would deal with matters of custom and disputes connected with the stool.

Classes of Local Authorities

8. In order to make use of local loyalties and initiative at all levels, the Committee recommends that there should be more than one class of local authority. Class "A" authorities would consist of what may be called District Councils and the Municipal Councils of Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. The question of the class to which Cape Coast municipality would belong is left open. Below these are suggested class "B" and class "C" authorities.

District Councils

9. Normally, a District Council would be formed for an area containing between 100,000 and 200,000 people, but the size would depend on the wealth of the area and whether it could afford the services which should be provided by class "A" authorities. If the area of a state were large enough, a District Council would be formed for it: otherwise, two or more states would have to combine to form a District Council. A special Commission is suggested for laying down the boundaries of these districts, but the Committee recommends that, excluding municipalities, there should be not more than 30 altogether.

Smaller Local Councils

10. The areas served by District Councils would be divided up into a number of smaller areas each having its own local authority. These local authorities, where a number of states or divisions had combined to form a District Council, would be set up for the areas of such states or divisions, and they would be classed as "B" or "C" according to their sizes and wealth.

11. Towns with populations of 10,000 or more would have class "B" authorities to be called "Urban Area Councils". Other areas, with populations of 25,000 or more, would also have the same class of authority to be called "Rural Area Councils". All smaller units would be classed as "C" and would be called "Village Area Councils". Normally, Village Area Councils and Rural Area Councils would each deal direct with District Councils. In this way, only two levels of local authorities would exist in a district. It might be that in some areas, for reasons of convenience, Rural Area Councils would have Village Area Councils under them, but it is hoped that this would seldom be necessary.

Municipal Councils

12. The existence of a Municipal Council (Town Council) side by side with a Native Authority has long given cause for dissatisfaction as it had led to double taxation and divided authority. Under the new system, the Municipal Council would have all the local government powers and duties. The Council would elect its own chairman to conduct day-to-day business. The local chief would, however, be associated with the council by acting as president on ceremonial occasions.

Composition of Local Authority Councils

13. The majority of the members of every council would be directly elected, but at least one-third of the seats would be set aside for members appointed by the State Council of the area. A limited number of seats would be given to representatives of the commercial and mining interests in towns in which these are of importance.

14. The Councils should not be large—not more than nine members for class "C" councils, 18 for class "B" and 27 for class "A". Class "A" councils would, after the first six years, elect "Elders" as additional members equivalent to aldermen in Britain. These elders might be chosen from the council or from outside and would serve for six years, twice as long as the life of the councils. The appointment of elders would, it is hoped, give the councils the benefit of the experience of men of proved worth, and would ensure a continuity of policy.

Qualifications for Membership of Councils

15. All adults (i.e. persons over 18 years of age) whether Africans or not, who had lived in the area of the council for at least the previous six months and had paid their local taxes or share of house rates, would have the right to vote. Membership of the councils would be limited to those who were qualified to vote and who also had an income of £100 a year. In the Northern Territories this amount might be reduced.

The Committee suggests that, as soon as possible, all members of District Councils should be literate.

Presidents of Councils

16. As a general rule, chiefs or their representatives should be presidents of all classes of councils. Each council would also have the power to elect its own chairman who might or might not be a chief. The chair-

man would normally conduct the routine day-to-day business of the council.

Functions of Local Authorities

17. Local authorities would have their duties clearly defined by legislation. Their bye-laws would apply to everyone in the area. Their responsibilities would include health and sanitation, education up to the primary school stage, water supplies, public lighting, fire brigades (in towns), roads, community centres and libraries, parks, bus services, fire-wood plantations, lorry parks, licences and other local matters.

18. These duties would be divided up between the different classes of local authorities each of which would enjoy a large measure of independence in carrying them out. The Committee suggests that District Councils should be responsible for those services, for example, education and roads, which require a great deal of money and highly trained staff. Other duties would be carried out by the class "B" and class "C" Councils.

Police

19. The Committee does not recommend the formation or retention of local authority police forces. The central Government police would work in close consultation with local authorities and would enforce local authority bye-laws as well as the laws of the Gold Coast. In class "A" and "B" councils, senior police officers would serve on the watch committees which would be the medium for co-operation between the local authority and the police.

Personnel

20. It is important that men and women who are capable of giving public service should come forward and offer themselves for election to the councils and give of their best to the community. These persons should be prepared to give voluntary service. The Committee recommends that councillors should not be paid, although their out of pocket travelling expenses should be met.

21. It is important also that the staffs of the local authorities should enjoy conditions of service comparable to those afforded in other employment such as Government service. Unless this is done, the right men will not be attracted. The Committee proposes that a Local Civil Service Appointments Board should make all appointments except the most junior ones. There should also be a pension scheme for local authority employees. Until the local authorities are able to arrange for the training of their own officers, it is suggested that Government should second suitable officers to assist them.

Finance

22. The more money people are prepared to pay for their own local services, the more their council will be able to do for them. If the people want to have better services in their towns and villages they will have to be prepared to pay higher local taxes. The Report suggests that more should be done to let the taxpayers know how their money is being used.

Local Tax

23. Two alternative methods of taxation are suggested. The first would be a graded tax based on the ability of people to pay. For this tax, each small area would have a Local Assessment Committee which would classify people into grades. There would be provision for appeals from the decisions of this committee.

24. The second method would retain the present form of annual tax or rate and, in addition, would provide for a tax on such property as farms, cattle, houses, and other forms of wealth. In this way, the burden of taxation would be spread so that those who had more paid more.

Stool Lands

25. Many stools obtain money from gold, timber and other concessions from leases of stool land, land tributes and other sources. In each area, the local authority should come to an agreement with the stool and a definite proportion of the revenue from stool lands should be allocated to the authority. The rest would remain with the chiefs for the maintenance of their position. The money would be collected by the local authority on behalf of the stool before it was shared.

Other Sources of Revenue

26. There would be other sources of revenue such as local fees, and profits from certain local services such as markets and buses.

27. In addition, there would be grants from the central Government paid through the Regional Administration (see paragraph 33 below). These would include percentage grants for work such as education or maintenance of roads and block grants which would be greater for poorer areas than for richer areas.

Rating and Taxation

28. All the rates and taxes in a particular district would be lumped together and collected under the authority of the District Council or by the few independent class "B" councils. The actual collection would be done by the Urban Area, Rural Area and Village Area Councils which would keep their share and send the rest to the District Council.

Powers of Regional Administrations

29. These are dealt with in the next section. It is necessary to mention here only that Regional Administrations would assume power of supervision of all local authorities and would take over such powers over local authorities as are delegated to them by the central Government.

Local Courts

30. Certain suggestions are made for improving the local courts, now called Native Courts. The Committee proposes that a special Committee should be set up to make recommendations.

31. The Secretary of State agrees with the broad pattern of local government as recommended by the Coussey Committee, but states that individual recommendations will require detailed examination in the Gold

Coast. He comments on the fact that all members of the Committee were unanimous in recommending radical changes in the system of local government. He stresses the point that the new framework of local government should be developed from the present system on lines acceptable to the chiefs and the people. He suggests that suitable bodies such as Select Committees of the Legislative Council should be set up without delay to work out the best means of bringing this about.

32. The Secretary of State expresses the hope that early and vigorous action will be taken to train the staff of local authorities in the Gold Coast. If necessary, however, he would be glad to assist in making arrangements for their training in Britain.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS

The Object of Regional Administrations

33. The Committee has represented that the present structure of Government is over-centralised, in that too many decisions affecting outlying areas are taken in the remote atmosphere of Accra. Even under the existing system of administration, considerable delays were liable to occur. Bearing in mind that the large number of new local authorities would, initially, require constant guidance and advice, the Committee recommends that the central Government should delegate its powers, to the maximum extent, to four Regional Administrations which would be composed of members who would themselves be intimately concerned with local developments. Of these Regional Administrations, three would be established in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories respectively, while the fourth would be formed by uniting the southern portion of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship with that part of the Colony which lies to the east of the River Volta.

34. As regards the proposed fourth region, the Secretary of State has commented as follows :

“The Committee itself records in paragraph 301 that this recommendation was opposed by representatives from certain parts of Southern Togoland and, both for this reason and because of the special position of the trust territory, I must examine the proposal with particular attention. The decision to be taken on it must clearly depend on the interests of the people concerned, and in determining where these interests lie I have no doubt that you will consider, in consultation with the accredited representatives of the people, what arrangement is likely to be most effective in promoting the political, economic and social development of the area. I will go into the matter further when you are in a position to let me have your recommendations and when the considered views of the people of the area are known. Meanwhile, I hope that it will be possible to arrange in the immediate future for the representation of the Southern Section of Togoland on the Legislative Council and that, as an interim arrangement pending the setting up of constituencies as the Committee recommend, an electoral body will be constituted for this purpose in the area. I shall also await any recommendations which you may wish to make on the question whether the Krachi District should be included in the Southern Section of Togoland.”

The Functions of Regional Administrations

35. The exact functions which will be performed by these administrations have yet to be determined : the Committee has recommended that a

Commissioner should be appointed to enquire into this matter. Subject to the findings of this enquiry, the Committee has proposed that the Regional Administrations should concern themselves with health, education (excluding post-secondary education), public works and other social services and should supervise the activities of the various local authorities.

Regional Finance

36. It is recommended that the Regional Administrations should not levy taxation, but should be supported by taxation raised by the central Government.

37. The Secretary of State has indicated that this subject might appropriately be included in the scope of the enquiry referred to in paragraph 35 above.

Regional Councils

38. Councils should be set up to direct the activities of the Regional Administrations. These councils should consist of elected members and chiefs (the elected members being in a majority of 2 to 1) and should include no official members. An exception is made in the case of the Northern Territories, where the chiefs should, for the present, constitute a majority in the council, and the Chief Commissioner be ex-officio president. In Ashanti, the existing Confederacy Council should remain in being and should retain its constitutional and traditional functions. The suggestion is made that the Asantehene should be invited to become the President of the Regional Council.

Regional Council Elections

39. The Committee has recommended that the method of election to the Regional Councils should be similar to that recommended for election to the central legislature, which is discussed below.

40. The Secretary of State suggests that this would be too complicated, bearing in mind the demands which will be made upon the administrative machine by the local and central Government elections. Further, in order that the Regional Councils may be more closely associated with the local authorities with which they will be principally concerned, the Secretary of State inclines to the view that the members of the Regional Councils should be elected from and by the local authorities themselves. As he remarks, however, "the question is one which it will be easier to determine when the precise functions of Regional Councils and Administrations have been worked out in detail."

The Regional Executive

41. Each Regional Administration should have an Executive Committee, which would be responsible for routine administration, for the formulation of policy for consideration by the council and for the carrying out of policy already determined by the council. These committees, it is suggested, should each consist of five members under the chairmanship of a "Regional Administrator" or "Regional Commissioner"—who, in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, would be the Chief

Commissioner—as the head of the Regional Executive. In the Executive Committee the chairman would exercise a casting vote only. In the unlikely event of disputes with the Executive Committee and with the Council the Regional Administrator should be empowered, if necessary, to refer the issue to the central Government for determination. Additionally, he would remain responsible within the region for administration in those spheres reserved for the central Government.

42. The Secretary of State has considered that the recommendations concerning the Regional Executive might well be included in the scope of the enquiry referred to in paragraph 35 above, to be examined in consultation with the Territorial Councils. “The essential points,” he concludes, “seem to be that the members of the Regional Councils should be enabled to participate fully in the formation of policy for the region, in consultation with the Executive under the Chief Commissioner or Regional Administrator, and at the same time that the Regional Executive and its staff should be given fully adequate powers to carry out its important duties with regard to local government and in other fields.”

THE LEGISLATURE

43. The Committee, by a majority of 20 votes to 19, recommended the creation of a Legislature consisting of two Houses, a Senate and an Assembly.

The Senate

44. The Senate would be composed of 38 members: each of the four Regions would elect nine members; in Ashanti and in the Northern Territories, through the existing territorial councils and, elsewhere, through existing states; of the two remaining senators, one would be elected by the Chambers of Commerce and one by the Chamber of Mines. The Senate would elect its own President, and two senators would be appointed Ministers without portfolio.

The Assembly

45. The Assembly would consist of not more than 78 members: 29 from the Colony, 19 from Ashanti, 19 from the Northern Territories, eight from Trans Volta-Southern Togoland and not more than three ex-officio members. The elected members would be elected, in the municipalities, by the present system of direct election, and elsewhere by indirect election. Under this second method, the country, excluding the municipalities, would be divided into constituencies, each represented in the Assembly by a single member. It is contemplated that, at election time, each small village or area within a constituency should elect one representative, who would meet together with the representatives of the other villages and areas, perhaps 200 in all (they would be called an “electoral college”) to elect one candidate to represent the constituency in the Assembly.

The Single Chamber

46. In view of the narrow majority in favour of a Legislature of two Houses, the Committee put forward alternative suggestions in the event

of a single chamber legislature being approved. It recommended that the number of representatives from the four Regions should be as shown above, with the important distinction that one-third of the seats (or as near as might be arithmetically possible) should be filled by the equivalent of senators. In this case, too, it was provided that the Chambers of Mines and Commerce should each elect one member to the Assembly, instead of one senator to the Senate.

47. The Secretary of State has declared himself to be in favour of a Single Chamber. In stating this conclusion, he has referred to the strong arguments, conceded by the Committee, in support of a single legislative chamber to meet the needs of the present time. These arguments include the danger of isolating the chiefs in a separate House and the difficulties at this stage, of finding sufficient representatives with the requisite ability to fill the two Houses.

48. Other important recommendations put forward by the Committee include proposals that the life of the House of Assembly should be four years and that the House should be presided over by an elected Speaker. The Report also recommends that the House should elect its own Leader (who should be the elected Leader of the Executive) and whose appointment as such should be made by the Governor.

Voting and Elections

49. So much for the structure of the legislature. With regard to the electorate, it suffices to say that in the case of those members of the Assembly to be elected by the country at large, every tax or rate payer, both man and woman, in the Gold Coast over the age of 25 will be eligible to vote unless disqualified by law.

50. The Secretary of State appreciates the desirability of holding early elections and has suggested that a Select Committee of the Legislative Council should be set up: "To examine the question of holding early elections and the measures necessary to enable this to be done."

THE EXECUTIVE

51. It is proposed in the Report that the Executive Council, instead of being advisory to the Governor, as at present, should become the principal instrument of policy and should contain a majority of unofficial members, or Ministers, as they should in future be called. The composition of this new Executive Council has been recommended as follows :

- (a) The Governor, as Chairman,
- (b) The Leader of the House of Assembly, who should be the elected Leader of the Executive,
- (c) Not less than five other Ministers to be appointed by the Governor from the House of Assembly in consultation with the Leader; these would be Ministers "with portfolio", i.e. they would assume executive responsibility for administration of departments.
- (d) Not more than three ex-officio members.
- (e) Two Ministers "without portfolio", that is to say, without responsibility for the administration of departments.

52. The members of the Executive Council would decide policy by a majority, and would be collectively responsible for that policy to the Assembly. If the Leader should suffer a vote of no confidence in the

Assembly, all the elected members would be liable to vacate office. Provision would be made under exceptional circumstances, for the removal from office of the ex-officio members. The Council should be responsible to the Assembly and not to the Governor.

53. In accepting and welcoming these proposals in principle, the Secretary of State makes certain reservations. In the first instance, he does not believe that in the absence of a proper party system, the position of the elected Leader who would not necessarily command the support of a majority in the Assembly, would be tenable. He has therefore suggested that the Executive Council should itself elect one of its members to lead the Government representatives in the Assembly. As to the method of appointment of Ministers, the Governor should put forward names of members of the Assembly for appointment by resolution of that body.

54. Furthermore, he agrees that the Executive Council should become the principal instrument of policy and that it should act in accordance with the majority vote, the Governor having only a casting vote, when the Council is equally divided on a question, but no original vote. He points out, however, that members of the Executive Council would necessarily have a dual responsibility. They would be answerable and responsible to the Assembly for the performance of their functions as members of the Executive Council and they would also be responsible to the Governor because of the Governor's ultimate responsibility for the administration of the territory. "In the Committee's report it appears to be implied that responsibility to the Governor and responsibility to the Legislature are inconsistent with each other; in fact, they are not inconsistent but complementary." The Secretary of State has therefore proposed that an elected Minister should be removable by an adverse vote of the Assembly. The Assembly should have no authority to remove the ex-officio members. As the Secretary of State says :

"Such an arrangement would be entirely without precedent and would be inconsistent with the position of ex-officio members."

55. As a corollary to the arrangement that the Executive Council should act collectively as a body, the Secretary of State has further proposed that the Governor, with the approval of the majority of the Council, should be empowered to terminate the appointment of any individual Member of the Executive Council who feels unable to carry out its agreed policy and decisions.

56. In other respects, the Secretary of State has approved the recommendations of the Committee. He has agreed that there should be only three ex-officio members of the Executive Council and eight Ministers, two of whom should be Ministers without portfolio. The actual distribution of portfolios should be made by the Governor in accordance with the needs of public business. Ministerial and Permanent Under-Secretaries also should be appointed.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESERVE POWERS

57. The Committee has recommended that the Governor should retain the existing special powers of certification and veto, subject to

certain modifications. The power of certification, it may be said, is the authority which is vested in the Governor to give the force of law to any measure which is rejected by the Legislature and which he considers to be in the interest of good government. Similarly, the power of veto enables him to prevent any measure, which he does not consider to be in the interest of good government, from becoming law.

58. On the question of the power of certification, the most important recommendation of the Report is to the effect that it should be exercised only on the advice and with the prior approval of the Executive Council or where such approval is withheld, only with the approval—except in cases of extreme urgency—of the Secretary of State.

59. As regards the power of veto, the Committee has recommended that the Governor should have the power to assent to, or to refuse to assent to, Bills, or to reserve Bills for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. The Committee has made this recommendation in the expectation that an understanding will be reached between the Governor and the Executive Council that, on the rare occasions when the Governor is not prepared to assent to a Bill, he should in practice either reserve it for His Majesty's pleasure, or before refusing assent, consult the Executive Council and, if they do not agree, the Secretary of State.

These recommendations have been accepted by the Secretary of State.

Minority Riders

60. The Report of the Coussey Committee is signed by all members, but three dissenting riders are added. Only two of these deal with constitutional issues. The first, signed by eight members, opposes the presence of ex-officio members in the Executive Council and the retention of the Governor's power of veto. The second, signed by two members, opposes the recommendations regarding Regional Administrations.

EPILOGUE

His Excellency the Governor made it clear, in his broadcast on the 26th October, 1949, that the proposals put forward in the Report had been generally accepted by His Majesty's Government.

"This acceptance," continued His Excellency, "is in conformity with the policy of His Majesty's Government to help and promote the progress of this country to responsible Government within the British Commonwealth as early as possible. It now depends on the energy, good sense and co-operation of all people in the Gold Coast to determine whether the plan can rapidly be put into effect. It affects the lives of all people in the Gold Coast. The contribution of all is required if all are to benefit from the plan. Here is the opportunity for people in the Gold Coast to shape their destiny."

APPENDIX II

Revenue and Expenditure

The financial out-turn for 1948-49 is summarised below :

	<i>Approved Estimates</i> £	<i>Actual</i> £
Revenue	10,311,050	11,639,324
Expenditure	9,653,930	10,178,802
Surplus	657,120	1,460,522
Development expenditure (from Surplus Funds)	2,692,030	1,308,901
Estimated decrease in Surplus Funds	2,034,910	
Increase in Surplus Funds		151,621
Appreciation in value of investments		58,008

The General Revenue Balance, which stood at £4,883,530 on 1st April, 1948, was thus increased to £5,093,159 on 31st March, 1949. This balance does not include a General Reserve Fund of £1,500,000, a Supplementary Sinking Fund of £1,040,987, and an interest-free loan of £800,000 made to the Imperial Government during the war.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1949-50, exclusive of Development expenditure, provided for a surplus of £430,588. The revised estimates indicate that the year will probably close with a surplus of £3,216,590, while Development expenditure is expected to be £1,147,060 below the estimate of £2,881,920, as shown in the following revised estimate of the financial position at 31st March, 1950 :

Excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1949	£5,093,159
Revised estimate of revenue	£16,466,840
Revised estimate of expenditure :	
Ordinary	£10,893,190
Extraordinary	£2,357,060
Estimated surplus on year's working	3,216,590
Revised estimate of Development expenditure	8,309,749
Revised estimate of excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1950	1,734,860
	6,574,889

The increase of £1,885,670 in the revised estimate of revenue above the original estimate is mainly due to customs duties and income tax. The decrease in Development expenditure is due to continued difficulty in obtaining staff, materials and equipment.

REVENUE BY HEADS

<i>Head</i>	1947-48	1948-49
	£	£
Customs and Excise	4,517,962	5,616,838
Harbour and Light Dues	36,868	37,969
Direct Taxation	3,173,318	3,046,460
Licences, etc.	254,222	356,849
Fees of Court, or Office, etc.	785,245	864,498
Posts and Telegraphs	304,521	385,805
Rents of Government Lands and Buildings	124,602	89,896
Interest and Loan Repayments	470,905	501,046
Miscellaneous	386,184	519,344
Land Sales	300	1
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	187,890	219,720
Investments	3,601	898
Total Revenue	<u>10,245,618</u>	<u>11,639,324</u>

EXPENDITURE BY HEADS

<i>Head</i>	1947-48	1948-49
	£	£
The Governor	11,564	15,855
Accountant-General	29,314	30,508
Achimota College	90,430	119,400
Agriculture	270,749	461,559
Air Services	60,189	101,595
Animal Health	62,319	66,312
Audit	23,178	30,700
Broadcasting	32,014	33,412
Commerce and Industry	—	20,756
Co-operation	21,402	21,749
Customs and Excise	462,129	778,699
Education	752,616	894,755
Electricity Department	780,316	351,702
Forestry	102,503	123,205
Geological Survey	13,988	18,049
Income Tax (Commissioner, West Africa)	4,489	4,719
Income Tax (Deputy Commissioner, Gold Coast)	12,495	15,259
Labour	25,334	33,152
Lands	27,238	41,904
Law Officers'	11,974	12,804
Legislature	26,860	48,406
Local Loans	2,800	383,225
Medical	599,597	814,616
Meteorological Services (West Africa)	—	5,716
Meteorological Services (Gold Coast)	—	14,872
Military	182,623	499,993
Mines	9,063	8,525
Miscellaneous	1,538,630	436,477
Naval Volunteer Force	107	73
Pensions and Gratuities	429,470	501,340
Police	324,848	434,010
Political Administration	168,321	182,794
Posts and Telegraphs	337,476	436,178
Printing	85,093	147,416
Prisons	135,340	155,656
Public Debt Charges	427,806	440,396
Public Relations	22,036	43,698
Public Works Department	322,042	400,672
Public Works Annually Recurrent	484,163	789,090
Public Works Extraordinary	398,335	513,330
Secretariat	61,072	274,838
Social Welfare and Housing	34,022	46,838
Subventions	93,846	97,030
Supplies and Controls	11,739	—
Supreme Court	70,672	77,633
Survey Department	64,364	81,216
Transport	103,861	126,998
Vital Statistics	25,925	15,489
Water Supply Department	34,562	26,183
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Transfer to Special Funds	8,788,914	10,178,802
Development	1,000,000	—
	1,176,690	1,308,901
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,965,604	11,487,703
	<hr/>	<hr/>

APPENDIX III

Public Debt

The total funded debt of the colony remained at £8,410,000. Particulars of the loans, including their respective sinking funds, are given below:

<i>Objects of Loan</i>	<i>Nature of Loan</i>	<i>Amount of Loan</i>	<i>Amount of Sinking Fund</i>	<i>Nett Liability at 31st March, 1949</i>
Construction of Takoradi Harbour, the Central Province Railway and other Railway and Harbour works in the Colony	4½% In-scribed Stock 1956	£ 4,628,000 s. 0 d. 0	£ 1,521,189 s. 16 d. 6	£ 3,106,810 s. 3 d. 6
Completion of Takoradi Harbour and construction of Kumasi waterworks, Supreme Court Buildings and Accra water main construction	4½% In-scribed Stock 1960-70	1,170,000 0 0	223,966 5 5	946,033 14 7
Redemption of part of the Gold Coast Government 3% Stock 1927-52 and 3½% Stock 1934-59	3% Conversion Stock 1954-59	602,000 0 0	104,795 3 7	497,204 16 5
Redemption of part of the Gold Coast Government 6% Stock 1945-70	3% In-scribed Stock 1963	2,010,000 0 0	84,535 2 0	1,925,464 18 0
TOTALS		8,410,000 0 0	1,934,486 7 6	6,475,513 12 6

APPENDIX IV

Incidence of Income Tax on Individuals for the Year of Assessment 1949-50

<i>Assess-able In-come</i>	<i>Single Man</i>	<i>Married Man</i>				
		<i>No Children</i>	<i>One Child *</i>	<i>Two Children *</i>	<i>Three Children *</i>	<i>Four or more Children*</i>
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
200	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	5 0 0	1 17 6	1 11 3	1 5 0	18 9	12 6
			(12 6)	(—)	(—)	(—)
700	11 5 0	6 5 0	5 12 6	5 0 0	4 7 6	3 15 0
			(3 15 0)	(1 17 6)	(12 6)	(—)
1,000	25 0 0	17 10 0	16 5 0	15 0 0	14 1 3	13 2 6
			(13 2 6)	(9 7 6)	(6 5 0)	(3 15 0)
1,500	80 0 0	60 0 0	57 10 0	55 0 0	52 10 0	50 0 0
			(50 0 0)	(40 0 0)	(30 0 0)	(22 10 0)
2,000	155 0 0	132 10 0	128 15 0	125 0 0	121 5 0	177 10 0
			(117 10 0)	(102 10 0)	(87 10 0)	(72 10 0)
5,000	875 0 0	830 0 0	822 10 0	815 0 0	807 10 0	800 0 0
			(800 0 0)	(770 0 0)	(740 0 0)	(710 0 0)
10,000	2,735 0 0	2,678 15 0	2,669 7 6	2,660 0 0	2,650 12 6	2,641 5 0
			(2,641 5 0)	(2,603 15 0)	(2,566 5 0)	(2,528 15 0)

*The italicised figures in brackets show the incidence of tax when children are out of the Colony.

RATES OF TAXATION

(i) Upon individuals and bodies of persons :

<i>Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Rate of Tax</i>	
	£	s. d.
For every pound of the first	200	3
„ „ „ „ „ next	200	6
„ „ „ „ „ „	200	9
„ „ „ „ „ „	200	1 0
„ „ „ „ „ „	400	2 0
„ „ „ „ „ „	800	3 0
„ „ „ „ „ „	1,000	4 0
„ „ „ „ „ „	1,000	5 0
„ „ „ „ „ „	1,000	6 0
„ „ „ „ „ „	5,000	7 6
„ „ „ „ „ „	10,000	10 0

(ii) Upon companies incorporated or registered under any law in force in the Gold Coast or elsewhere, at 7s. 6d. in the pound. As from the year of assessment 1949-50, a diminishing rate of relief from the standard rate of tax is due for the first six years of assessment to companies, incorporated after 1st April, 1944, whose profits do not exceed £3,000.

(iii) An additional charge of 1s. in the pound is made on all income derived from mining.

APPENDIX V

Native Authority Revenue and Expenditure

Colony

In 1948-49 the total revenue of Native Authorities was £625,324, of which £97,242 was realised by direct taxation. Expenditure was £569,713 including £110,859 on education, and £55,875 on extraordinary works.

Ashanti

In 1948-49 the total revenue of Native Authorities was £468,673, of which £187,542 was realised by direct taxation. Expenditure was £387,413, including £64,079 on education, and £120,797 on extraordinary works.

Northern Territories

In 1948-49 the total revenue of Native Authorities was £302,929, of which £76,677 was realised by direct taxation. Expenditure was £254,327, including £30,166 on education and £54,189 on extraordinary works.

Thus in Ashanti in 1948-49 about two-fifths of the revenue was derived from direct taxation; in the Northern Territories one-quarter and in the Colony less than one-sixth.

The following is a summary of the figures of actual revenue and expenditure in respect of the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories for the years 1945 to 1949 compared with the figures for 1938-39 :

REVENUE

<i>Administration</i>	1938-39	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	£	£	£	£	£
Colony	47,599	293,194	373,974	460,902	625,324
Ashanti	27,994	167,035	264,500	343,489	468,673
Northern Territories .	65,324	132,727	133,737	206,535	302,929

EXPENDITURE

<i>Administration</i>	1938-39	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	£	£	£	£	£
Colony	46,687	287,829	366,375	465,301	569,713
Ashanti	26,980	137,576	235,476	307,774	387,413
Northern Territories .	60,506	114,950	136,856	185,484	254,327

APPENDIX VI

Town Councils

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

A summary of the actual revenue and expenditure in respect of the Town Councils for the years 1945 to 1949 compared with the figures for 1939-40.

REVENUE

	1939-40	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	£	£	£	£	£
Accra . . .	64,228	159,217	163,960	220,810	244,486
Cape Coast . .	12,232	12,903	13,618	22,286	22,552
Sekondi-Takoradi .	13,778	27,306	32,629	64,720	70,300
Kumasi . . .	54,579	84,123	103,725	173,999	209,017

EXPENDITURE

	1939-40	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	£	£	£	£	£
Accra . . .	53,775	144,494	156,078	210,400	245,377
Cape Coast . .	12,754	12,193	13,440	23,715	21,805
Sekondi-Takoradi .	14,199	31,280	34,291	58,020	67,975
Kumasi . . .	64,285	81,473	109,193	169,980	201,447

APPENDIX VII

Employment, Working Hours and Wages

(These figures do not include the temporary allowance of 15 per cent of wages which became general late in 1949).

Industry		Approximate number of wage earning employees in 1949	Approximate numbers employed in 1948	Normal hours of work per week	Minimum wages of unskilled labour per day	Remarks
Cocoa Farming		250,000	250,000	No standard hours but probably not in excess of 48	2s. 3d. (estimated)	See footnote*
Mining		35,900	38,400	42	2s. Surface 2s. 6d. Under-ground	
Transport and Communications	Road	14,000	8,000	48	2s.	Includes road-mending labour
	Railways	6,700	6,200	48	2s. 9d.	
	Air	400	200	38	2s. 9d.	Lighterage and dock workers
	Sea	2,200	2,000	48	2s. 10d.	
Commerce		15,750	13,000	48	2s. 6d.	
Timber and Forestry		10,000	11,400	48	2s.	
Building		20,000	11,000	48	2s. 6d.	
Manufacturing industries		2,100	23,000	48	2s.	The large decrease from 1948 is due to reclassification

*Most of these workers are employed on contract terms, either profit sharing or for a fixed amount for the season. Food, clothing and accommodation are provided by the employer and their value in real wages to the worker is estimated to be equivalent to a minimum of 2s. 3d. per day.

APPENDIX VIII

Africans in the Senior Service

<i>Department</i>	1947	1948	1949
Accountant-General	1	3	7
Agricultural	2	19	50
Air Services	—	2	4
Animal Health	1	1	1
Audit	2	2	3
Broadcasting	—	1	2
Commerce and Industry	—	1	3
Co-operation	3	4	4
Customs and Excise	7	8	13
Education	6	11	14
Electricity	1	1	4
Income Tax	—	—	1
Labour	3	3	4
Lands	—	—	1
Medical	18	21	32
Meteorological	—	—	2
Police	4	6	7
Posts and Telegraphs	20	23	26
Printing	1	—	1
Prisons	1	1	1
Public Relations	1	2	2*
Public Works	1	7	13
Secretariat	2	3	5
Town and Country Planning Board	1	2	2
Social Welfare and Housing	—	—	4
Supreme Court	8	8	15
Surveys	1	2	4
Transport	—	—	1
Railway	5	8	14
Political	3	3	12
TOTALS	92	142	252

*An increase due to one additional appointment in 1949 is offset by the reduction of one of the previous appointments, whose holder is now regarded as being within the category of expatriates.

APPENDIX IX

Native Authority Courts

Showing the volume of work done by the Native Courts in the financial year 1948-49.

<i>Administration</i>	<i>Population (1948 Census)</i>	<i>Number of Native Courts</i>	<i>Number of Cases heard 1948-49</i>		
			<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gold Coast Colony (including Southern Section of Togoland)	2,222,810 (including 172,575 in Southern Togoland)	167 (including 24 in Southern Togoland)	18,147 (including 858 in Southern Togoland)	44,413 (including 1,786 in Southern Togoland)	62,560
Ashanti	818,944	82	5,714	15,638	21,352
Northern Territories (including Northern Section of Togoland)	1,076,696 (including 210,193 in Northern Togoland)	65	2,844	1,890	4,734
TOTALS	4,118,450	314	26,705	61,941	88,646

APPENDIX X

Development and Welfare Schemes Initiated or in Progress in 1949

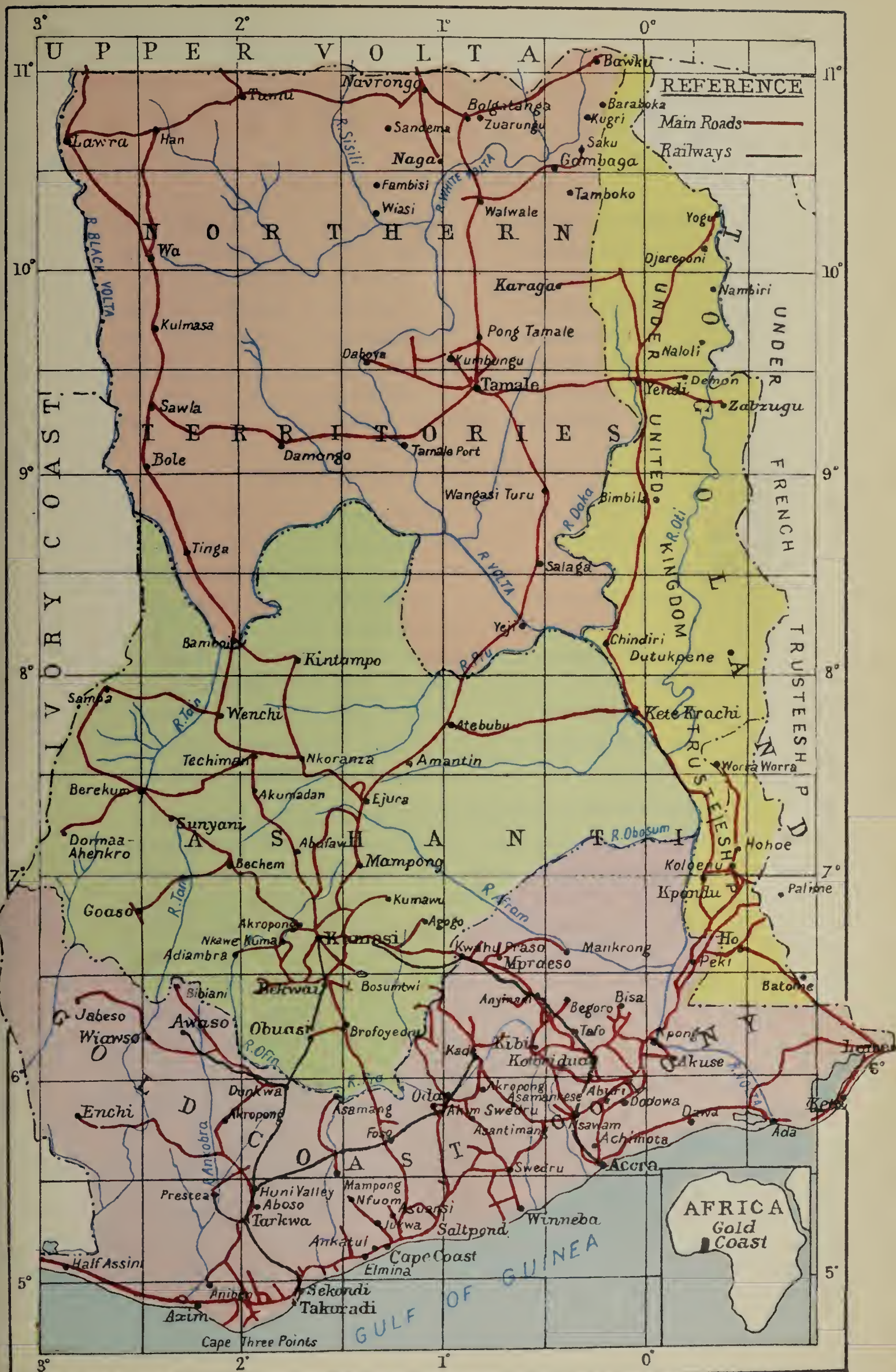
Showing amounts expended from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and from local resources.

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Title of Scheme</i>	<i>Expenditure from C. D. & W. funds to 31/3/48</i>	<i>Expenditure from C. D. & W. funds in 1948-49</i>	<i>Expenditure from Colony funds in 1948-49</i>
		£	£	£
D.234A	Yaws Campaign . . .	5,621	2,379*	2,240
D.287	Rural Water Supplies . .	50,614	15,400	73,495
D.374	Scholarships for Higher Education . . . (Education Department)	37,772	41,384	— †
D.513	Teacher-training Colleges	165,052	7,399*	15,996
D.597A	Maintenance of Nurses' Training College . . .	10,432	5,001	6,363
D.685	Leprosy Survey . . .	628	2,702	—
D.730	Building Grants-in-Aid to Educational Units . . .	136,339	127,158	—
D.965	Expansion of Geological Survey Department . .	—	1,283	—

*Scheme closed in 1948-49. †Gold Coast Government expenditure on this and other Scholarship Schemes during the year amounted to £68,044.

Note.—In addition to the foregoing schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act the Government spent some £1,300,000 during 1948-49 on capital development projects.

THE GOLD COAST



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COLONIAL REPORTS

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*FALKLAND IS.	*ST. HELENA	CAICOS IS.
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* These territories will produce a Report for 1949 and the remainder for 1949-50.

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